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ANCESTORS & DESCENDANTS OF MORRIS A. BRADLEY

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MORRIS A. BRADLEY

ANCESTORS & DESCENDANTS

OF

MORRIS A. BRADLEY

COMPILED FOR

MR. ALVA BRADLEY

BY

MRS. GRANT RIDEOUT

Privately Printed

CLEVELAND

1948

1616228

TO THE MEMORY

OF

MORRIS A. BRADLEY

MY

FATHER

Nina Bradley

PREFACE

This little book is designed to bring together the ancestors of Morris A. Bradley, who as pioneers in New England, along with hundreds of others, faced conditions and problems of which we, in this age, have no conception. Their uniform display of courage, endurance of hardships and danger, their suffering and often tragic death, made possible the advantages of civilization and comparative ease which we enjoy today.

No finer tribute could be given these men and women than that their mistakes should become warnings and their fine traits live on in their descendants as strength of character.

At least sixteen of the Bradley ancestors came to America in the ship "Mary and John" in 1630, and because it is unusual for one family to prove descent from so many passengers in one ship, a short account of the "Mary and John" is here given also some of the reasons for the voyage, and the migration later to Connecticut.

Space is not available in this book to elaborate on the doings of these ancestors, but from the references scattered throughout the text, more knowledge may be obtained of these illustrious and noteworthy people.

Cleveland, Ohio
1948

MRS. GRANT RIDEOUT

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THE STORY OF THE "MARY AND JOHN" AND THE MIGRATION TO CONNECTICUT

SHORTLY AFTER the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620, attempts were made in England to plant other colonies in New England. Most of them failed, but a few of the colonists succeeded in making a settlement at a place called by the Indians Naumkeag.

One man in England was watching these attempts at settlement with great interest, he was John White, a Puritan minister. The quarrel between the King of England and the Puritans was very serious, and it seemed as if those who wished to worship God according to their own desires would have to seek a home elsewhere. America was selected, and John White set to work to urge the need for a Puritan colony in New England. Soon an association was formed and a large tract of land was obtained from the Council. In 1629 they secured a charter from King Charles I making them a corporation, which they called "The Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England," and with it the right to govern colonies planted on its lands. On October 15, 1629, a meeting was held "at the Deputyes House in England. There were present twenty five members of the council which largely financed the emigrants." This meeting was to arrange that this financing company should benefit for seven years by the shipment of "beavo^{r} and other ffurrs in those pts soly . . ." and also to arrange for the changed conditions after the charter itself, and consequently the actual government of the colony was removed to New

England in the following spring. At this time twelve leading Puritans signed an agreement to head the emigration to Massachusetts.

About mid-March 1629–30, the company as a whole, numbering about one hundred and forty persons, met at Plymouth where the "Mary and John" had been fitted out. Here they spent their last day in Old England, and formed their church organization binding their ministers to them. This was the first church body to be transferred to the Bay Colony.

On March 20, 1630, a group of idlers on the dock at Plymouth watched one hundred and forty men and women, whom they called "cract-braines", set sail for New England in the ship "Mary and John.' The voyage of this ship was of prime importance in the history of America, bearing about the same relation to Dorchester, Windsor and Northampton as the "Mayflower" did to Plymouth.

In reading the names of the passengers in the "Mary and John", one sees plainly what great care was taken in the selection of this company of men and women. It consisted of two devoted ministers, Maverick and Warham, two stockholders of the London financing company, Edward Rossiter and Roger Ludlow, three men of military experience and "several men past middle life with adult families and good estates." Added to these was a large proportion of active well trained young men of whom Roger Clapp was one. The best account of this voyage is found in the "Memoirs of Roger Clapp" where he writes:

"So we came by the good Hand of the Lord through the deep comfortably; having Preaching or expounding of the Word of God every day for ten weeks together, by our ministers. When we came to Nantasket point, Captain

Squeb, who was captain of that great ship of four hundred tons, put us ashore and our goods on Nantasket Point and left us to shift for ourselves in a foreign place in this wilderness."

It had been their original intent to land in the Charles River, but a dispute with Captain Squeb, the commander of the vessel, caused the whole company on May 30, to be put ashore on Nantasket. At that time there could not have been pilots or charts of the channel, and it does not seem unreasonable that the captain refused to undertake the passage, but Roger Clapp has sent Captain Squeb down to posterity as a merciless man.

This landing at Nantasket left the hundred and forty emigrants at least twelve miles across the Bay from where they had expected to land and nearly eight miles from where Boston later stood. Roger Clapp referred to this as a "forlorn place in this Wilderness. But as it pleased God, we got a Boat of some old Planters and laded her with Goods and some able Men well Armed went in her unto Charlestown where we found some Wigwams and one House." These old planters were two or three settlers from Salem who were living near Nantasket.

These few men who went in the boat to Charlestown, pushed on as far as present day Watertown where they unloaded their goods, started to build a shelter and exchanged biscuits with the Indians for fish. But this group was presently recalled by those at Nantasket Point in favor of a neck of land called Mattapannock, now South Boston which would accommodate their cattle with safety and with a minimum of fence building, as well as furnishing greatly needed forage and numerous springs for their animals. So these people at greatly increased inconvenience and expense

removed their cattle and belongings and settled in June 1630, at what the Indians called Mattapan. On September 7, 1630 the name Mattapan was officially changed to Dorchester, in deference to the Rev. John White, their founder.

Here the group remained some six years during which time more boats arrived from England and new towns were settled. About this time life began to be irksome to those people who came in the "Mary and John." It is to be remembered that this group came to this country as an established church organization seeking liberty of religious worship and finding less every day. The government of the Bay Colony was tending more and more toward a close union of church and state and was in the hands of a selected few aristocratic officials and biased clergymen, which greatly minimized the voice of the people in conduct of their own affairs. In particular, they found objectionable the law forbidding any but church members to vote or hold office. Even John Winthrop, who now was Governor, seemed to have lost his democratic viewpoint and had little use for the common man. He once said, "The best part (of the people) is always the least, and of that best part the wiser is always the lesser." The Reverend John Cotton put it more bluntly when he remarked: "Never did God ordain democracy for the government of the church or the people." Strange words and thoughts from people who came for the sake of freedom.

During those early days at Dorchester there were great hardships and little food, some of it being sent from friends and relatives in England. We learn much about it from the Memoirs of Roger Clapp, who says:

"The place was a wilderness. Bread was so scarce that I thought the very crusts from my father's table would have

been sweet; and when I could have meal and salt and water boiled together, I asked who could ask for better?"

It was natural therefore to expect the original group which came in the "Mary and John", to begin looking for a new place to settle where they could more nearly achieve the ideals of freedom for which they had originally come to America.

They had heard rumors about the advantages of the Connecticut River, and knew that the Dutch had advised the Plymouth Colony that this was a better locality in which to settle and trade than Plymouth. Therefore as early as the year 1633, with a view of trading with the Indians "to the westward", they, the people of Dorchester, had sent two of the party to investigate the country. They returned with such flattering accounts that many of the inhabitants of Dorchester and Newtown (Cambridge) began to plan an emigration. The General Court opposed the resolution, arguing it would remove too many colonists. However the arrival of the Reverend Richard Mather the following year with a shipload of people who would take the places of those who wished to leave, influenced the Court, and permission was granted.

Early in the summer of 1635, a group with Roger Ludlow and others as leaders, finally left Dorchester and located at the junction of the Farmington and Connecticut Rivers, where they discovered a small Indian settlement called Mattaneang. Later they founded the towns of Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford, in the Connecticut River valley.

On October 15, 1635, the remainder of the colony began the journey from Dorchester. The route followed by these courageous people was west to Springfield and then down the Connecticut River. The emigrating party consisted of

about one hundred men, women and children, who were joined by a few from Cambridge and Watertown. They traveled by foot, using the narrow Indian trails, and were fourteen days completing the tedious trip through the wilderness, driving their stock before them, by day, and sleeping under the stars. Finally they settled on the west side of the Connecticut River.

Here they faced great difficulties, and being almost exhausted on arrival they were poorly fitted for the stupendous tasks that lay ahead; they endured much suffering and were plagued by many disasters.

The Plymouth people, who had migrated to Connecticut earlier, did not welcome these newcomers and disputed their claim to the land, but progress was made nevertheless. Early in 1636 these members of the old church in Dorchester were pretty well settled on the bank of the river, and they then named the settlement Windsor.

The crops they raised the first year were small, as most of their time was spent clearing the ground and building rude huts and caves in the bank of the river. Winter came early, and was very severe. The families were reduced to extremities, and were forced to live on "acorns, malt and grains." Their cattle also suffered much and many of them died. Some of the settlers returned to Massachusetts but came back in early spring.

In the winter of 1637, more dangers arose when the Pequot Indians attacked the Connecticut River killing many men and taking women and girls as captives. As a precaution a large area was enclosed with a strong palisade, and into this all families were compelled to move. Then a force of about 77 colonists from Connecticut and Massachusetts, marched to the Pequot village and exterminated

all but five of the four hundred Indians, which ended one immediate danger.

In 1639, these people adopted the famous Connecticut Constitution, which plays so important a part in American constitutional history. This was the first written constitution made in our country, and the first in the history of the world made by the people for the people. In 1662 Connecticut received its charter, which remained in force until 1818. Thus was Connecticut founded.

In the same year, 1639, the colonists built their meeting house, fashioned after the churches of the day, with a platform for the use of the sexton when he beat the drum on Sabbaths to call the people to worship. Accompanying the group from Dorchester was the Reverend John Warham, the Church of England minister who came with them on the "Mary and John."

The next step was the erection of grist mills, and tradition states that the first of these mills built in Connecticut were those at Windsor.

The early settlers apportioned the land fit for cultivation, according to their individual "estates and persons", meaning the ratio they paid of the general expenses: first, of the emigration from Massachusetts; second, to extinguish the Indian title and third, to bear the future burdens of taxation. There were about eight hundred acres of open meadow along the Connecticut River in Windsor "void of inhabitants", all else was one unbroken forest. These meadow lands were called "The Great Meadow", and they were put under cultivation at once and their borders enlarged as needed by clearing away the forest. Previous to 1720, land was set out to individuals as they required it, by a vote in the town meetings, but in 1720 all the "commons", the unappropriated land in Windsor proper, were transferred to "The Pro-

prietors" comprising those only whose names appeared on the tax list of that year. The land apportioned was in the ratio of their individual tax list. They received a lot containing as many acres as they had pounds on that list, and thenceforth they were "Proprietors."

The land known as "commons", was really common property for all alike before 1720. Anyone could cut wood, and let his cattle run unrestricted to pick up a living in a swamp or in an opening in the woods, in fact in any spot which produced grass. Every man turned his horses, cattle, or sheep into the highway for pasturage. The cattle were earmarked and a record kept in the town clerk's books. Several neighbors "flocked their sheep", and hired a shepherd to pasture them on the highways. Sometimes as many as ten owners would "flock together", and any farmer was ready to furnish an enclosure for the night. At one of the town meetings action was taken on swine, and it was voted that "Swine Shall have Liberty to Go at large in the commons for this Currant Yeare, being Suficently Wringed in the Nose."

When cultivation began every farmer had to enclose his land to protect his crops from roaming cattle. For this purpose he dug a ditch around his field and felled trees on the embankment of earth thrown up from the ditch, thus making a hedge fence.

Soon more land was under cultivation, and Windsor began to spread out. The east side of the river looked promising to many and new towns were formed over there. Among these were East Windsor and Tolland, where the Bradleys are first found.

Descendants of the passengers on the "Mary and John" have spread all over America, and written their names on the pages of history. They have been famous as preachers

and orators; sat on judges' benches and in the seats of Congress; they have not only dwelt in Governor's mansions, but one, at least, reached the White House. As soldiers, some fought in the American Revolution others served in the Civil War,and were with Sherman as he "marched" through Georgia, and one was called "the Hero of Manilla Bay."

Many joined the trek to the West, and it is interesting to know that the word "maverick" as a term for unbranded cattle originated as a result of the fact that a descendant of the Rev. John Maverick of the "Mary and John", allowed his herd to roam the Texas range unmarked.

This book is concerned largely with a descendant of several passengers on this same ship, who came to the mid-west and built the largest fleet of vessels on the Great Lakes, becoming the most powerful figure of his day in lake shipping—Capt. Alva Bradley.

The Bradley Ancestors on the "Mary and John" were:

John Drake	George Hull
Elizabeth Drake	Josiah Hull
Job Drake	Humphrey Pinney
Thomas Ford	John Strong
Elizabeth Ford	Margery Strong
Abigail Ford	John Strong Jr.
Matthew Grant	Henry Wolcott
Priscilla Grant	Elizabeth Wolcott

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BRADLEY

George Bradley 1687–1741	m	Hannah Braman 1690–
Josiah Bradley 1730–1826	m	Elizabeth Edson
Reuben Bradley 1758–1828	m	Grace Hills 1768–1814
Leonard Bradley 1791–1875	m	Roxanna Thrall 1791–1858
Alva Bradley 1814–1885	m	Helen Burgess 1825–1896
Morris Bradley 1859–1926	m	Anna Leininger 1863–

BRADLEY

GEORGE[1] BRADLEY, was born probably about 1687, and died in Tolland, Connecticut, April 20, 1741.

According to tradition, he moved from New Haven to Windsor, but, although much research has been done on his name, nothing conclusive concerning his ancestry or place of birth has come to light.

If one may use family names as a clue to relationship, then George Bradley surely has some connection with the Bradleys of New Haven. The following names are frequently found in both the New Haven and Windsor, Bradley families. Josiah, Reuben, Eli, Elisha, Jabez, Jason, Leonard, Henry, William and George.

George Bradley was in Windsor in 1713, and was interested in a petition circulated for the formation of a new town. This petition was granted, the township to be "six miles square laid out to the Windsor men the same to be called Tolland and bounded on the south by Coventry and east by the Willamantuck River. The said inhabitants of settled by Windsor committee to pay all the charges of laying out and settling such lands." George Bradley was one of the men appointed to inhabit the new town, and therefore was one of the founders of Tolland. The men who undertook the responsibility of establishing this new town had to be men of some means and dependability.

On a list of "The Early Settlers of Tolland", we find "George Bradley from Windsor." This is undated, but

probably 1716. On May 14, 1716, the proprietors of Windsor signed a petition concerning the boundaries of Coventry, also "that we may have the privilege to choose a town clerk and other officers as the law directs." George Bradley was one of the sixteen signers.

On March 22, 1716, George Bradley, an unmarried man, bought his first land in Tolland. This was the "7th lot on the East side of the Way and lyeing against Noah Grant's Lot." It contained forty acres for which he paid Nathan Gillett of Windsor, the sum of "thirty shillings in money." This seems to have been his only purchase until 1720, when he acquired sixty seven acres adjoining the above. In the same year he was granted seven acres of meadow land on the Skungamauk River. In 1724 a deed in his name relates to more land purchased, "bounded north and south by Noah Grant's Land West on the high Way and east on land not known whos." This was recorded by Samuel Mather, Justice of Peace. It was dated "the teenth yr of his Majestys King George reign May 20, 1724, Anno Dom." George Bradley's second last deed to land dated February 27, 1739, was for "25 acors", the amount paid being fifty pounds. This was recorded by Roger Wolcott, later Governor of Connecticut, and an ancestor of the Bradley family of Cleveland.

George Bradley made his last purchase in Tolland on February 11, 1740, when he paid thirty pounds for thirty acres adjoining his original homestead. Twenty four years before this, he bought forty acres for "thirty shillings in money." The last transaction of all was on January 2, 1741, when he acquired 100 acres in Stafford. Between the years 1720 and 1741, many parcels of land passed through his hands, and he was not a poor man when he died. There is some evidence that he was well to do when he came to Tolland.

When the inhabitants of Tolland were surveying, they laid out a tract of two acres, and enclosed it with a five rail fence, to be used as a cemetery. This was the first burial place and is known as the old South Cemetery. In this spot George Bradley is buried, and a monument erected to him is inscribed as follows:

> "Here lies the body of George Bradley, who died
> April 20, 1746, in the 74th year of his age."

The mistakes in this inscription are obvious. The date of his death was April 20, 1741. He drafted his will on January 13, 1740-41, and his estate was inventoried the "4 and 5 day of May Anno Domini 1741." It totaled nearly three thousand pounds, a sizeable amount for those times.

On May 28, 1717, George Bradley married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Braman, and the marriage is recorded in Tolland and also in Lebanon. The date of Hannah's death has not been found. A list of their children is given in the Vital Records of Tolland as follows:

> "george bradley a record of his marage and births
> and deaths in tolland in the county of hartford and
> colony of conecticot in new england
> george bradley was marred to hannah braman
> maye the twenty eight daye in the yeare one
> thousand seven and seventeen
> george bradley the sone born july 8 1718
> hanah bradley born dec 18 1719
> mary bradley the daughter born apr 11 1722
> jane bradley the daughter born feb 6 1723
> jabez bradley the sone born feb 18 1727
> henry bradley the sone born maye 3 1729
> josiah bradley was born maye 12 1730
> jonah bradley the sone of george born
> mar 5 1733 dyed mar 16 1746."

In the Name of God Amen this 13th Day of January Anno 1749 41

I George Bradly of Tolland in County of Hartford and Colony of Connecticut in New England being sick & weak of body but in sound and perfect mind and Memory for which I thank God I do make & ordain this my last will and Testament as followsth that is to say I give and Recomend my soul unto God that gave it and my body to a Decent Christian burial in Hope — and as touching such worldly Estate as it hath pleased God in this life to bestow withal my will is and I give Domise and Dispose of the same in the following Manner and form that is to say first my will is that all my just Debts and funeral Charges be well and duty paid — and what Remains I give & Dispose of as followsth —

Imprimis I give and Bequeath unto my well Beloved wife Hannah Bradly the one ~~[illegible]~~ all and the whole of my household goods whatsoever to be to her own use & Disposal forever & the use & Improvement of the lower Room in my East End of my house & the one half part of the Cellar During the time she shall Remain my widow and also the use & benefit of one Cow to be kept for her out of my Estate During the time she Remains my widow & further my will is that my said wife shall have an honorable Maintenance out of my Estate During the time she Remains my Widow

Item I give to my Eldest son George Bradly the west End or part of my Dwelling farm that is to say Begining at a certain whitewood tree Marked standing in my South line of my farm and Divident ~~[illegible]~~ line between my farm and the farm belonging to the heirs of Deac. John Huntington Decd. and from said whitewood tree to run North Leaving my orchard to the west of said line to a walnut tree Marked standing North line of my farm I say all that part of my Dwelling farm or homested lying westward of said line together with my Dwelling house & Barn I give to my son George & to the heirs Male begotten of his Body forever In fee tail and also I give to my said son George all the Remaining part of my personal Estate Excepted what I have given to my wife securing & Requiring him to Maintain & support his Mother the said Hannah Bradly Honorably while she Remains my Widow and also to pay out further according as my will is and hereafter Mentioned

Item my will is and I give to my son Jabez Bradly all that part of my homested lying Eastward of the aforementioned line Running from my said whitewood tree to the walnut tree and to the heirs Male Begotten of his body forever In fee tail

Item my will is that all the Remaining rate of my land either which lyeth in Tolland & Stafford & wherever shall be Equally Divided between my three sons Henry Bradly Josiah Bradly & Jonah Bradly to them & their heirs & assigns forever also I give to my said three sons Henry Josiah and Jonah thirty pounds in money each which I order my said son George to pay unto them Successively as they come of ages of twenty one years old

Item my will is & I give to my Daughter Hannah Bradly & Sarah sixty-five pounds money to be paid to her within a year after my Decease which sum I order my son George to pay unto ye Hannah

WILL OF GEORGE[1] BRADLEY

Item my will is & I Give to My Daughter Mary Bradly the sum of Fifty pounds money to be paid to her out of my Estate within Twelve months after my Decease which sum I order my son George to pay to ye said Mary

Item my will is and I give to my Daughter Jean Bradly the sum of forty pounds money to be paid to her out of my Estate within three years after my Decease which I order my son George to pay to ye Sd Jean

Item my will is that if Rilla of my Sond three Sons Henery Joseph & Jonah shall Die before he come of age to Recieve her Respective Portions that then the Survivers shall Inherit his part & if Either of my Daughters shall Die before she hath Recd her portion then her part or portion is to be Equally Divided to ye surviving of my Sd Daughters

Lastly I Nominate Constitute & Appoint my Son George to be my Sole Executor to Execute this my Last will & Testament

In Witness & Confirmation of this my Last will & Testament I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal the Day of the Date above written

Signed Sealed
Pronounced and Declared
In Presence
of

George his ✠ mark Bradly

George Hall
Aaron Cady junior
Zebulon West

the Day of the Date above written I Hannah Bradly wife to ye Signor George Bradly hereby Signify my acceptance of and full Contentment with ye Dower that is aforementioned & Given to me by my Sd Husband in his his last will as ye full of my Dower or third of his Estate As Witness my hand

Witnesses

George Hall

Aaron Cady junior

her
Hannah ✠ mark Bradly

WILL OF GEORGE BRADLEY OF TOLLAND

In the Name of God Amen this 13th Day of January A D 1740/41 I George Bradley of Tolland in ye County of Hartford and Colony of Connecticut in New England being sick & weak of body but in sound and Perfect mind and Memory & for which I thank God, Do make & Ordain this my Last will and Testament as followeth that is to say I Give and Recomend my Soul unto God that Gave it and my body to a Decent Christian burial in ye Earth———and as Touching such worldly Estate as it hath pleased God in this Life to bless me withal my will is and I Give Demise and Dispose of the Same in the following Manner and form that is to say first my will is that all my Just Debts and funeral Charges be well and truly paid and what Remains I Give and dispose of as followeth. Imprims I give and Bequeath unto my well Beloved wife Hannah Bradley all and the whole of my household goods whatsoever to be to her own Use and dispose forever & the use and Improvement of the Lower room in ye East End of my house & the one third part of the celler During the time Shee shall Remain my widow and also the use & benefit of one Cow to be kept for her out of my estate during the time she shall remain my widow & further my will is that my said Wife shall have an honourable Maintenance out of my Estate During the time Shee shall Remain my widow Item I give to my eldest son George Bradley the west End or part of my Dwelling farm that is to say Beginning at a Certain whiteoak tree Marked Standing in the South Line of my farm in the Divident Line between my farm and the Farm belonging to the heirs of Deacn John Huntington Deceasd and from said whiteoak tree to Run North leaving my orchard to ye west of sd Line to a walnut tree Marked in ye North Line of my farm I say all that part of my Dwelling farm or homestead Lying westward of sd Line together with my Dwelling house & Barn I give to my son George & to his Heirs Male begotten of his Body forever In fee-Tail and also I Give to my said son George all the Remaining Part of my Personal Estate Except what I have Given to my wife Ordering & Requiring him to Maintain & Support his Mother the sd Hannah Bradley Honourably while she Remains my widow and also to pay out further according as my will is and hereafter Mentioned

Item my will is and I Give to my son Jabez Bradley all that part of my homestead Lying Eastward of the afore mentioned Line Running from ye said whiteoak tree to ye walnut tree and to the heirs Male Begotten of his Body forever In fee-Tail

Item my will is that all the Remaining part of my Land both that which Lyeth in Tolland and Stafford & wheresoever Shall be Equally Divided Between my three Sons (viz) Henery Bradley Josiah Bradley & Jonah Bradley to them and their heirs & Assigns forever also I give to my Said three sons Henery, Josiah and Jonah thirty pounds in money

Each which I order my said son George to Pay Unto them successively as they Come of the age of twenty one years old

Item my will is and I Give to my Daughter Hannah Bradley ye sum of sixty-five pounds money to be paid to her within a year aftr my decease which sum I Order my son George to pay Unto sd Hannah

Item my will is & I give to my daughter Mary Bradley the sum of fifty pounds money to be paid Unto her out of my estate Within two years after my Decease which sum I order my son George to pay to the sd Mary

Item my will is and I Give to my Daughter Jean Bradley the sum of forty pounds money to be paid to her out of my Estate within Three years after my Decease which I Order my son George Bradley to pay ye sd Jean

Item my will is that if Either of my said three Sons Henery Josiah & Jonah Shall die before he Come of age to Receive their Respective Portions that then the Survivors of the three Shall Inherit his Part & If Either of my Daughters shall Die before shee hath Recd her Portion then her part or portion is to be Equally Divided to ye survivers of my daughters

Lastly I Nominate Constitute & Appoint my son George to be my Sole Executor to Execute this my Last will & Testament In witness and Confirmation of this my Last will & Testament I have hereunto set my hand & seal the Day of the Date above written

Signed Sealed
Pronounced & Declared
In Presence of
George Hall
Aaron Cady juner
Zebulon West

George his × mark Bradley

the Day of the Date above written I Hannah Bradley wife to ye Signer George Bradley hereby signify my acceptance of and full Contentment with ye Dower that is aforementioned & given to me by my sd Husband in this his Last will as ye full of my Dower as third of his Estate as witness my hand

Hannah her × mark Bradley

Witnesses
George Hall
Aaron Cady juner

Here followeth a true Inventory of all ye Estate that
Personal belonging to Wm George Bradly Late of Tolland Deceased
taken this day of February — £ s d
Imprimis to money bills — — — — — — — — — £ 5 = 0 = 0
Item to one plain Cloth Coat £6=10 = waistcoat £ — 7 = 10 = 0
to one old Coat & waistcoat £2 — to one Serge Coat £3 — 5 = 00 = 0
to Cotton breeches 10/ one Leafe blued Coat £4=10 — — 2 = 00 = 0
to 2 pair of breeches £3 : to 2 pair stockings 15 — — 3 = 15 = 0
to one hat £1 one pair of Gloves 6/ one pair of shoes 7/ 2 = 01 = 0
to 3 Shirts 18/ one pair of shoe & knee buckles 15/ — — 1 = 16 = 0
to one feather bed & bolster & pillows £6 : one bed £2 — 9 = 00 = 0
to one bed 18/ to 3 pair of sheets 1=14 = one pair Ditto 2=15 5 = 09 = 0
to one Sheet 5/ to 2 table Cloths 15/ one blanket 1=5 = — 2 = 05 = 0
to 3 Coverlids 2£ to one high bedstead & Cord 18/ — — 3 = 00 = 0
to 2 low bedsteads & Cords 18/ one Chest of Drawers 3£ — 4 = 00 = 0
to one Chest 18/ one Table 1=5=0 one great Chair 12/ 2 = 17 = 0
to 6 red Chairs 2=2= to 5 Chairs 11/ one Carpet 10/ — 3 = 03 = 0
to one Quart Cup 8/ one pewter bason 10/ one platter 9/ 1 = 18 = 0
to old pewter 12/6 to some Earthen ware 4/6 — — — 0 = 17 = 0
to pad lock 2/6 one auger 6/ one adz 2/ to knives 4/ 0 = 14 = 6
to one iron sledge 10/ one pressing Iron 2/ Candlestick 2/ 0 = 14 = 0
to a pair of stillards £1 - a quintal 8d - Iron Dogs 3/ — 1 = 03 = 8
to old Iron 12/ to pewter Cistern 4/ to 5 Cowbells £0=10 — — 2 = 06 = 0
to 19£ of flax £1=12 to one fire stick & tongs 14/ to 2 trunks 10/ 3 = 10 = 0
to 3 pound of sheep wool 9/ one oz Indigo 2/6 to waterpan 1=10 2 = 02 = 6
to two yarn 18/ one Iron skillet 4/ to 2 Iron pots 2=14 — — 3 = 16 = 0
to one Iron kettle 7/ two one pair 2/ to 2 tubs 4/ wooden platters 2/ 0 = 15 = 0
to milk trays 4/ to old barrels £1=8 · one Churn 16/ to kegs pots 9/ 2 = 10 = 0
to meat in barrel £2=10 to tallow 4/ one milk pail 1/ — — 2 = 15 = 0
to one sieve 4/ one Corn sieve 6/ to drugs & glue 4/ one loom 2£ 2 = 04 = 0
to wheat meal £2=16 · Rye meal £3 : Indian meal 2=8 — 8 = 04 = 0
to Oats 2=4 · to peas 8/ to 2 spinning wheels 10/ a Chest 3/ 3 = 05 = 0
to Linning Cloth £2=8=0 one trowel 1/6 a chest 8/ — — 2 = 17 = 6
to one table 4/ a stick of Redwood 2/ : to some hogsheads £1=2 1 = 08 = 0
to one bible 18/ one Bibles 5/ to some small books 14/ — 1 = 14 = 0
to Indian Corn £2 to one saddle £8=10 one bridle 1/ — — 10 = 11 = 0
106 = 17 = 2

INVENTORY OF GEORGE[1] BRADLEY'S ESTATE

To one horse 36: one mare 32: one mare [illegible]	
one yoke of oxen 40: one Ditto 28 one Ditto 27	[illegible]
to 6 Cows & Calves 68:10: to 2 steers £20 to 2 bulls [illegible]	[illegible]
to 4 of 2 year old £22 to 8 yearlings £20	42=00=0
to 8 Swine £10=10: to 27 Sheep £30	40=10=0
to 29 Sheep Let out to ye Shearing £27 to battlings [illegible]	27=08=0
to Hawes 2:2 to 2 Shovels 5/ hoes & Maul £1:1:5	02=12=0
to a grind Stone 12/ a pitchfork 4/ Cow & pin 6/	02=02=0
to one plow & Iron £1:5 one Ditto 1:5 to 2 Chains 2:10	05=00=0
to 2 yokes & bows & Iron 13/ to 4 hoes 10/	01=03=0
to one Cart & wheels £3 to pine boards £4	07=00=0
to one handsaw £1 to Scythes & tackling £1:1	2=02=0
to 2 glass bottles 1/6 to Sheep shears 8/ to pewter bottles	0=15=6

To one Farm of land Containing about 390 acres with ye Dwelling house barn & other out houses thereon	2000=0=0
to about 150 acres of land Rough lying by Shungamuck River	100=0=0
to about 60 acres of land Lying westward of Mr. Aaron Cady's Farm	90=0=0
to one hundred acres of land in Hopsford	120=0=0
	2692=2=6
	106=17=2
	2798=19=8

The foregoing Inventory was taken by us the Subscribers on ye 4th and 5th day of May Anno: Domini 1744 (being Sworn to)

George Hall
Samll. Dimock
Zebulon West

Added one Slay Harness	0=18=0
one pair Shears & a hammer	0=2=9
to 2 Slays not Shewn	
to 6 Sheep in the Deer Swamp — & 20 other Geese & [illegible]	

INVENTORY OF GEORGE[1] BRADLEY'S ESTATE

"Here followeth a true Inventory of all y^e estate both Real & Personal belonging to Mr. George Bradley Late of Tolland Decease^d—that was shewn to us the Subscribers

	£	s	d
Imprimis to money Bills	1	15	0
Item 1 plain cloth closebodied coat, 5-10, waistcoat 2£	7	10	0
to one old coat & waistcoat £2 to one Large Coat 3 £	5	0	0
to Cotton Wastecoat 10/ one loose bodied Coat £ 1–10	2	0	0
to 2 pair of breeches, £ 3 to 2 pairs stockings 15/	3	15	0
to one hat £ 1, one pair gloves 6/ one pair shoes 15/	2	01	0
to 3 shirts £ 1, one pair shoes & shoe buckels, 15/	1	15	0
to one feather bed bolster & pillow, £ 8, one bed £ 1	9	00	0
to one bed 1£, three pair of sheets, 1-14, 1 pair ditto 2-15	5	09	0
to one sheet 5/ to 2 table Cloths 15/ one blanket 1-5	2	05	0
to 3 Coverlid 2 £, one high bed stead & Cord 1 £	3	00	0
to 2 Low bed steads & Cord 1£, one Chest of Draws 3£	4	00	0
to one Chest 1£, one table 1–5–0 one great Chair 12/	2	17	0
to 6 red Chairs 2–2, to 5 Chairs 11/ one chamber pot 10/	3	03	0
to one quart cup 8/, one pewter bason 10/ one platter 12/	1	10	0
to old pewter 12/6, to some Earthern Ware 4/6	0	17	0
to padlock 2/6, one auger 6/ one adds 2/ to sickel 4/	0	14	6
to one Iron Sledge 10/ one pressing Iron 2/ Candlestick 2/	0	14	0
to a pair of Stilliards, £ 1, a gimblet 8d, Iron Dogs 3/	1	03	8
to old Iron 12/, to pewter buttons 4/ to 5 Cowbels £1 10	2	06	0
to 19 L of flax £ 1–12, to 1 fire slice & tongs 14/ to 2 tramels 1£–4	3	10	0
to 3 pound sheeps wool 9/, one oz Endigo 2/6, wollen yarn 1–10	2	02	6
to tow yarn 18/ one Iron Skillet 4/ 3 Iron pots 2–14	3	16	0
to one iron Kittle 7/, 2 pails 2/ 2 tubs 4/ wooden plate 2/	0	15	0
to milk trays 4/ old Barrels £1–6, one Churn 15/ hogs fat 5/	2	10	0
to meal in barrel £2–10, tallow 4/, one milk pail 1/	2	15	0
to one Sive 4/, 1 Corn Sive 6/ to Dry measur 4/ one Loom 2£	2	14	0
to wheat meal £2–16, Rie meal £3, Indian meal 2–8	8	04	0
to Oats 2£–4, to peas 8/, 2 Spining wheels 10/ a chest 3/	3	05	0
to Lining cloth £2–8–0, 1 trowel 1/6, a chest 8/	2	17	6
to 1 table 4/ a stick of Redwood 2/ Some Woosted £1–2	1	08	0

to one Bible 18/ one Ditto 5/ Some small books 11/	1	14	0
to Indian Corn 2£, to one saddle £8–10, one Bridle 1/	10	11	0
to one horse £36, one mare £12, one mare £10	58	00	0
one yoak oxen £40, one Ditto £28, one Ditto £27	95	00	0
to 6 Cows & Calves £68, –10, 2 Stears £20 to 2 Bulls £11	99	00	0
to 4 of 2 year old £22, 5 Yearlings £20	42	00	0
to 7 Swine £10–10, to 27 Sheep £30	40	10	0
to 29 Sheep Let out to ye Shears £27, to beetle ring & W——— [illegible] 8/	27	08	0
to 5 axes 2£–2 to 2 Shovels 5/, horse chains £1–5	02	12	0
to a grindstone 12/, a pitch fork 4/ Cap & pin 6/	01	02	0
to one plow & Irons £1–5, one Ditto 1–5, to 2 Chains 2–10	05	00	0
to 2 yoaks & bows & Irons 13/, to 4 hoes 10/	01	03	0
to one Cart & wheels £3, to pine board £4	07	00	0
to one handsaw £1, Scythes & tackling £1–1	02	02	0
to 2 glass bottles 1/6 to sheep shears 8/ to pewter buttons 6/	0	15	6
	£	s	d
To one Farme of Land Containing about 300 acres with ye Dwelling house barn & Improvements thereon	2000	0	0
to about 150 Acres of Land Rough land Lying by Skungamuck River	100	0	0
to about 60 acres of Land Lying westward of Mr Aaron Cady's Farm	90	0	0
to one hundred acres of Land in Stafford	120	0	0
	2692	2	6
	106	17	2
	2798	19	8

The foregoing inventory was taken by us
the Subscribers on ye 4th & 5th Day of May

Anno Domini 1741 (being under Oath)

George Hall
Saml Dimock
Zebulon West

added one Slay Harness	0	18	0
one pair Shears & a hammer	0	2	0

to 2 Slays not shewn
to a right in the Cedar Swamp & 2 old hoes & 2 or 3 old rakes"

We the Subscribers being appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the County of Hartford to distribute the Real Estate of Mr George Bradley late of Sollond deceased given to his three Sons viz Henery Bradley Joseph Bradley and Jonathan Bradley by his last Will and Testament bearing date the twenty sixth day of March anno Domini 1750 and to them their heirs and assigns for ever one tract of Land in Sollond aforesaid containing fifty and five acres bounding West on Land called Northern Plain Southerly on Land of Mr Samuel Lanton Easterly on Land of Mr Jonathan Bartlett & Mr Jonathan Bartlett on a Cross Land and also fifty acres of Land in Sollon aforesaid with Dwelling House and Barn on High Way East on Nathaniel Plants North Partly on Plant Partly on Land adjacent and also to Joseph Bradley and also one Weight Shear or Pressing in Sollon in Dimsdale in Windsor Wemps in Sollon

and We have also distributed and set off to Joseph Bradley and his heirs for ever one Lot of Land in Hebron in the County of Hartford containing one hundred acres bounding East and West on High Way South on the Town Line and also fifty six acres of Land in Sollon aforesaid bounding as follows beginning at the north West Corner and runneth one hundred and [illegible] rods to Jonathan Bartlett's Land then East about sixty seven rods then north by a Line or Rod of Nath Bartlett's land to his northern Corner then West [illegible] rods to the East Line of the Land of Mr George Bradley then north by Mr Johnson's Land [illegible] rods to the first bounds and also [illegible]

[illegible]

April the 11th 1750
approved of by the Court of Probate for Hartford
Ebenezer Jones Clerk

Clerk fees 0.4.0

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REAL ESTATE OF GEORGE BRADLEY

We the subscribers being appointed by ye Honorable Cort of Probate for ye county of Hartford to distrebute ye Real Estate of Mr. George Bradley Late of Tolland Decest. given to his three sons viz Henery Bradly Josiah Bradly and Jonah Bradly by his Laste Will and testment Jonah being decest We being under oath have Destrebuted and sete of to Henery Bradly and to his heirs for Ever one tract of Land in Tolland afsd containing fifty and five acors bounding West on Land called West——ins Point south on Land of Samll Dimock Esqr north on Land of Mr. Samll Benton Partly and Partly on abia Crans Land and Allso fifty acors of Land in Tollen aforsd with bounds West and south on High Ways Est on Nathaniel Flints north partly on sd flints Partly on Land destrebuted to or sete to Josiah Bradly and allso one Wright Sheer or Property in ye 3d Lot in divishon in ye Seder Swomp in Tollen and We have also destrebuted and sete of to Josiah Bradly and his heirs for Ever one Lot of Land in Staford in ye County of Hartford Containing one hundred Acors bounding Est and West on High Ways south on ye town Line and allso fifty six acors of Land in Tollen aforsd bounding as fowleth beginning at the north West Corner and run south one hundred and 33 rods to Jonathan Polks Land then est about Sixty seven Rods then north by a tenn acor Lot of Nathl flints to his north West corner then Est a straight Line to ye Est Line of the Land of Mr. George Bradley then north to Mr John Storms Land then to ye first bounds and all ye South Land belong to [illegible]-ay decest is sete to Henery afore sd bounding West on heirs of Deacn John Huntington south partly on Jonathan Polks partly on Land set to Henery Bradly north on John Storms sd Land Lying on both sides of Abiah W——th——l being Southerly from d—— [illegible] in subscribing hear of We have hear unto set our hands this 29 Day of March A D 1749

John Storms
Christopher West

2 JOSIAH[2] BRADLEY, (George[1]), the seventh child in the above family, was born in Tolland, May 12, 1730, and died in Ellington, April 1, 1826. He probably grew up in Tolland, but later moved to East Windsor, where we find him in 1753, when his first child was born. On March 26, 1755 he bought land in Ellington, in which deed he is said to be "of Stafford." This parcel contained fifty one acres, and became known as the "home farme." It lay on the west side of "Square Pond", now called Crystal Lake. Evidently he did not occupy this at once as he resided in East Windsor from 1753 to 1779; toward the end of his life he spent some time in Tyringham, Mass. His land interests seemed to lie largely in Stafford, Tolland, Ellington and Tyringham. Josiah Bradley must have handled a lot of money in his day, as his land transactions were many. From his father's will he inherited one hundred acres in Stafford, and several parcels in Tolland as well.

From 1788 till the time of his death in 1826, he appears to have lived in Ellington on the "home farme", on Square Pond. In a deed dated at Ellington March 17, 1789, he sold to his sons Eli and Elisha:

"Three quarters of my home farme on which I now live in said Ellington with a reserve nevertheless of the West room in the house on said farme and one quarter of the cellar for my and my wife's use during our natural lives and at our decease to be and belong to the said Eli and Elisha. Keeping the West room in good repair for my and my wife's use during our natural lives three quarters of said farme being set off to them the said Eli and Elisha off the north end of said farme in quantity of land only this also includes our full and complete support." The sons Eli and Elisha, paid for this two hundred pounds.

The following year on February 7, Eli sold his share in

the above deed to his older brother Reuben, for twenty pounds, "and also for the said Reuben Bradley taking my place and fulfilling the contents of the deed which my honoured father Josiah Bradley gave me and Elisha." Seven years later on April 17, 1797, Elisha also deeds to Reuben "all my right title and interest in a certain farme of land joining on the west side of square pond and is part of that farme of land which was my honoured father's Josiah Bradley's home farme containing about forty eight acres." The consideration was one thousand dollars.

There is no way of determining why Eli and Elisha sold out to their brother Reuben, unless it was that they left Connecticut about that time and so could not remain on the home farm and take care of their aged parents. In the Census of 1790, we find both Eli and Elisha, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts but later back in Connecticut.

Judging from the above transactions it is conclusive that Reuben Bradley became owner of most, if not all, of the "home farme", and that Josiah and his wife Elizabeth spent their last years in the "West room" in the old home, with their son Reuben.

Although Josiah must have been fairly well to do at one time, yet his will dated December 1, 1815, reveals no degree of wealth, and mentions no real estate.

Josiah Bradley was one of the earliest members of the Baptist church which was organized in Tolland in 1807. Like all the other members he had to file the following certificate:

> "I now certify, according as the law requireth, that I belong to the Baptist Society."

This Baptist Society was comprised of people from Stafford,

Tolland, Enfield and Somers, who had revolted against the forced system of taxation in operation for the support of the established Congregational church, and joined or created other organizations.

Josiah Bradley married in Stafford November 19, 1752, Elizabeth Edson, who died before 1815. It is not known where she was buried, but probably in Stafford. Josiah was buried in the Dimock cemetery in Stafford, and the inscription states that he was one hundred years old. Like his father's monument, this gravestone is not to be depended on, as the Vital Records of East Windsor and Ellington prove his age to be ninety-six. The children of Josiah and Elizabeth, all born in East Windsor, were:

i. Josiah,[3] b. Dec. 19, 1753
ii. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 16, 1756; m. ——— Nelson
3. iii. REUBEN, b. Apr. 26, 1758
iv. Esther, b. Aug. 20, 1760
v. Sarah, b. Feb. 28, 1764
vi. Eli, b. Apr. 27, 1766; d. June 17, 1842; m. Hannah ——— She d. Dec. 12, 1861. Both buried in Garfield cemetery, Suffield, Ohio.
vii. Elisha, b. Oct. 29, 1770

In the Name of God Amen

I Josiah Bradley of Ellington in the County of Tolland State of Connecticut although advanced in age yet of sound and disposing mind and memory do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament in manner and form following that is to say first my will is that all my lawfull debts be discharged out of my Estate and as to the rest & residue of my Estate my will is that my Beloved Daughter Betsy Nelson should receive fifty Dollars out a certain note due to me from my son Reuben Bradley within four months after my Decease.

Also I give to my Beloved Daughter Sarah Bradley all my Bed and Bedclothes now kept at the house of my son Reuben Bradley in Ellington to be by her after my decease freely & peacably possessed

Also I do constitute make & ordain Mr William Eaton of Stafford the Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament and I do hereby utterly disallow revoke and disanul all & every other former Testaments wills or Executors by me in any heretofore named Ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and Testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this first Day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred & fifteen.

Signed sealed published & declared by the sd Testator Josiah Bradley to be his last Will & Testament in the presence of us who in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our Names

Jonathan Pepke.

Elizabeth Pepke

Josiah his Bradley
X mark

WILL OF JOSIAH[2] BRADLEY

WILL OF JOSIAH[2] BRADLEY
IN the NAME OF GOD AMEN

I Josiah Bradley of Ellington in the county of Tolland & state of Connecticut all though advanced in age yet of Sound and Disposing Mind and Memory do make and ordain this my Last will and Testament in manner & form following that is to say first my will is that all my lawfull Debts be Discharged out of my Estate and as to the rest of my Estate my will is that my Beloved Daughter Betty Nelson should receive fifty Dollars out a certain Note due to me from my son Reuben Bradley within four months after my Decease.

Also I give to my Beloved Daughter Sarah Bradley all my bed & bedclothes now kept at the house of my son Reuben Bradley in Ellington to be by her after my decease freely and peaceably possessed.

Also I do constitute make & Ordain Mr William Eaton of Stafford the sole Executor of this my Last will and Testament and I do here by uterly Disalow revoke and Disanul all & every other former Testaments wills or Executors by me in any wayhertofore named Rectifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and Testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred & fifteen

Signed sealed published
and Delivered by the sd
Testator Josiah Bradley to be
his last will and Testament
in the presence of us who in his
presence and in the presence of
each other have hereunto set
our Names

Josiah his X mark Bradley

Jonathan Pasco
Elizabeth Pasco

This will was probated in Stafford Probate District, 1826

3 REUBEN,[3] (Josiah,[2] George[1]), was born in East Windsor, April 26, 1758, and died in Ellington, in April, 1828.

No doubt he was a farmer, but little has been found regarding him. At one time he owned a good deal of land in and around Ellington and Stafford, but made his home in Ellington.

On March 17, 1790, he bought part of his father's farm from his brother Eli, at which time Reuben was living temporarily, in Whitingham, Vermont. In 1797, he purchased his brother Elisha's share in the same farm, and in 1801 received in addition, nine acres and twelve rods from his father, Josiah. This also was part of Josiah's original home farm and lay on the west side of Square Pond, now called Crystal Lake. For this last portion Reuben paid one hundred seventy-three dollars, and seventy-four cents.

Reuben Bradley was a soldier in the Revolution, and with his brother, Josiah, marched from East Windsor on the Lexington Alarm. He also served in the 22nd regiment, Capt. Abial Pease's company in 1776. In 1778 he enlisted at West Springfield, Mass., and served in Colonel Gratton's regiment, General Nixon's Brigade, in the Massachusetts line of the Continental Army, and in May 1781, he enlisted in Colonel Canfield's regiment in the Connecticut Line. On the return of sale of his personal property, he is called "Captain", but no record has been found confirming the title.

Reuben Bradley never accumulated much wealth, and died intestate. On December 20, 1828, the Judge of Probate assigned to the widow Hannah Bradley, "The use of the south west room in the house, the west entry and the cellar under the west entry, with the privilege of passing through

the kitchen into the cellar." On April 16, 1829, she relinquished these rights to her youngest step-son Austin, for the sum of fifteen dollars, he being the administrator.

Reuben Bradley married in Ellington, April 14, 1785, Grace, daughter of Elijah and Grace (Mariner) Hills. She was born in Colchester, November 29, 1768, and died in Ellington, November 15, 1814. See Hills family. Reuben married about 1816, as his second wife, Hannah ———, who survived him. The children of Reuben and Grace Bradley were:

i. Huldah,[4] b. Nov. 6, 1785; m. June 9, 1821, John Lewis Newell, and died before Nov. 9, 1821.

ii. Clarissa, b. Oct. 16, 1788

4. iii. LEONARD, b. Nov. 4, 1791

iv. Jason, b. Aug. 29, 1794; d. Apr. 20, 1878. He removed to Ohio, and married June 5, 1825, in Avon, Ohio, Hannah Moe. She was born in 1801, and died Aug. 30, 1851. She and her husband are buried in Avon Center Cemetery, Lorain County. In his death notice Jason has the title "Dr." Their home was in Dover, now Westlake, Ohio. They settled there before 1835.

v. Grace, (called Polly) b. Aug. 19, 1797

vi. Betsey, b. Oct. 30, 1800

vii. Austin, b. Oct. 30, 1803

By the second marriage:

viii. John, b. 1817. This may be the John Bradley, who died in Dover, Ohio, June 20, 1856, aged 38.

REVOLUTIONARY MUSTER ROLL SHOWING
NAMES OF REUBEN AND JOSIAH BRADLEY

LEONARD BRADLEY

4 LEONARD BRADLEY,[4] (Reuben,[3] Josiah,[2] George[1]), was born in Ellington, November 4, 1791, and died in Brownhelm, Lorain County, Ohio, May 3, 1875. Nothing is known concerning Leonard's early life, but no doubt it was spent in or around Ellington. When he was twenty-three years old he was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving in Captain Strong's company of Connecticut Militia, from Aug. 18, to October 26, 1814. For this service he received two warrants for Bounty Lands. On October 16, 1851, he was granted a warrant, number 21909, entitling him to forty acres. In 1853, he sold this to Thomas Harris of Lorain County, who in turn in 1854 assigned it to Bradley Adams of Saginaw County, Michigan, who took up forty acres of land at Genesee, Michigan, June 17, 1854.

Leonard's second Bounty Land warrant was granted on September 5, 1855, and consisted of one hundred and twenty acres. This warrant he disposed of in December of the same year. It passed through several hands and the land finally was located at Osage, Mitchell County, Iowa.

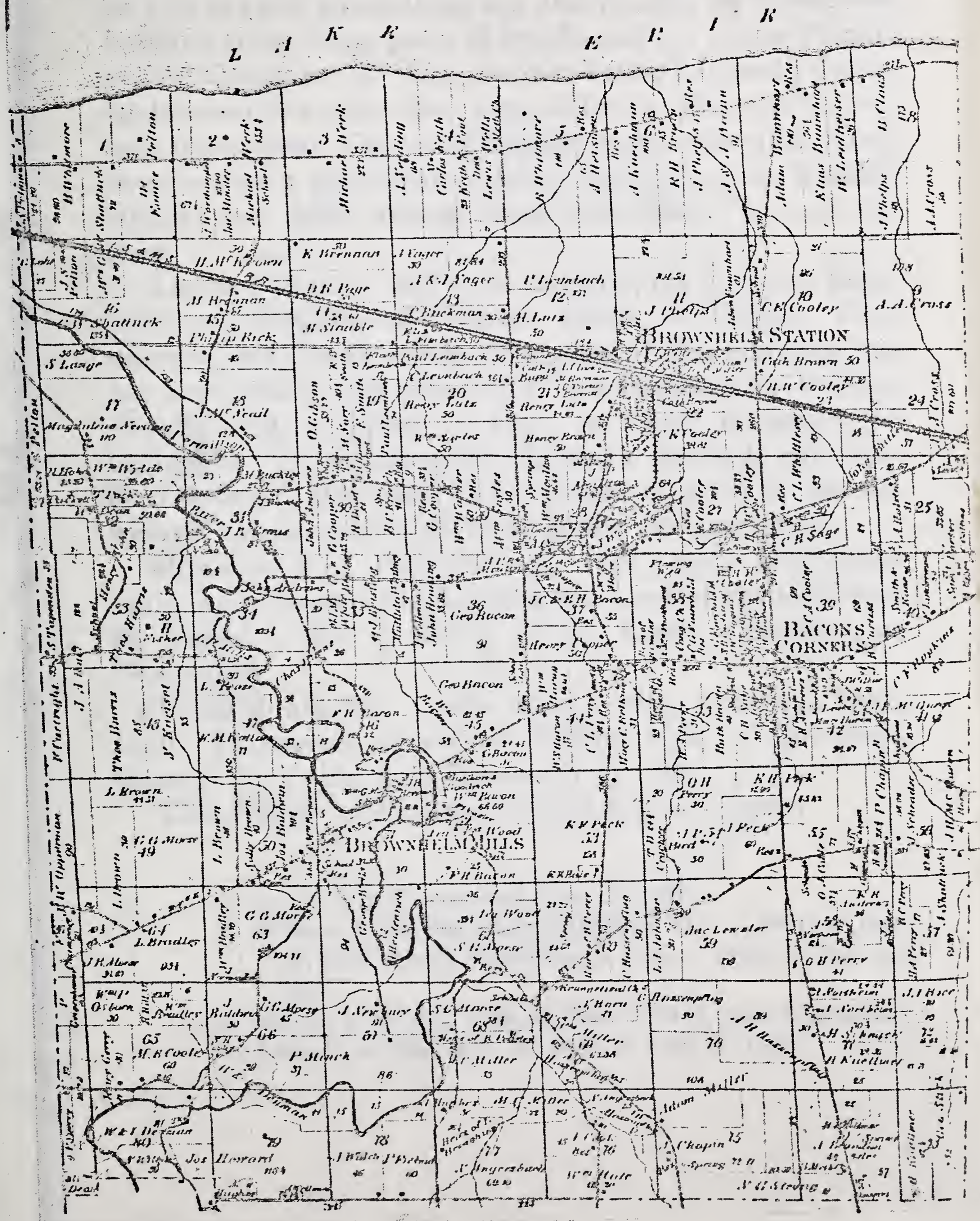
On April 5, 1871, Leonard Bradley, "aged 78 years", applied for a pension under the act of 14 February, 1871. This was granted, and he received the sum of eight dollars per month.

The war record of Leonard Bradley for services in the War of 1812, and his application for Bounty Land and a pension, state that he was discharged from service, "about a month before Alva, his son, was born."

It is thought Leonard Bradley moved from Connecticut to Ohio about 1817 or 1819, located land in present day Lorain County, then returned to Connecticut and brought his wife and family to Ohio. However, his first recorded purchase of land was in 1826, when he acquired lot 64 in Brown-

Range 10 **BROWNHELM** Twp 6

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.



PLAT OF BROWNHELM 1874

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helm, and later also possessed lot 65. From 1831 to 1849, he sold several parts of lot 64, and in 1865 he leased one hundred acres, being parts of lots 64 and 65, to the Vermilion Oil Company. In 1874, the year before Leonard's death, he disposed of another four acres of lot 64. This was his last land transaction. The lot 64 appears to have been his home farm, and on a plat of Brownhelm, dated 1874, the Bradley families are listed among those who lived "beyond the river."

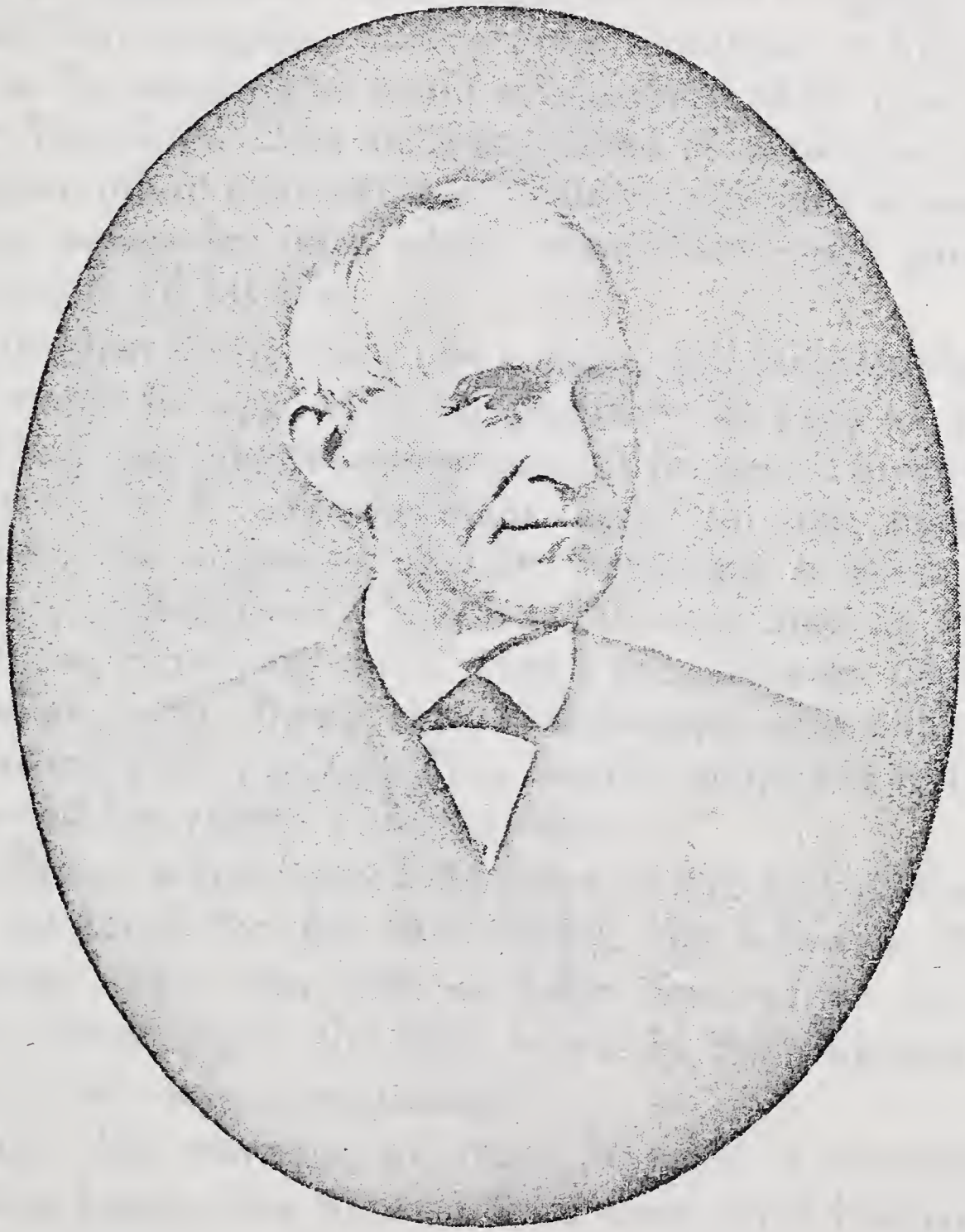
Leonard Bradley was twice married; his first wife being Roxanna, daughter of William Thrall, of Tolland, Connecticut. See Thrall family. The date of this marriage has not been found, but proof of it is established in William Thrall's will, probated in 1851, in which document he bequeaths "To my daughter Roxanna Bradley, one hundred dollars." Her name is mentioned in a list of pioneer women who came to Ohio in or before the year 1840.

Roxanna died February 25, 1858, aged sixty-seven years, and she and her husband and some of their children are buried in lots 3 and 4, in the Rugby Cemetery, at Brownhelm.

Leonard married as his second wife, May 14, 1862, Emily Thompson, widow of William Nye, of Onondaga County, N. Y. She died September 21, 1885.

The children of Leonard and his first wife were:

5. i. ALVA,[5] b. in Connecticut, Nov. 27, 1814
   ii. William, b. in Ohio, May 10, 1826; d. Dec. 1, 1901; m. Feb. 14, 1858, Alvira Washburn, b. Feb. 3, 1838; d. Feb. 22, 1921.
   iii. Betsey, b. in Ohio, 1828; m. Feb. 12, 1845, John Rohrbacker
   iv. Julia, b. in Ohio, Apr. 10, 1832; d. Feb. 15, 1899



CAPTAIN ALVA BRADLEY

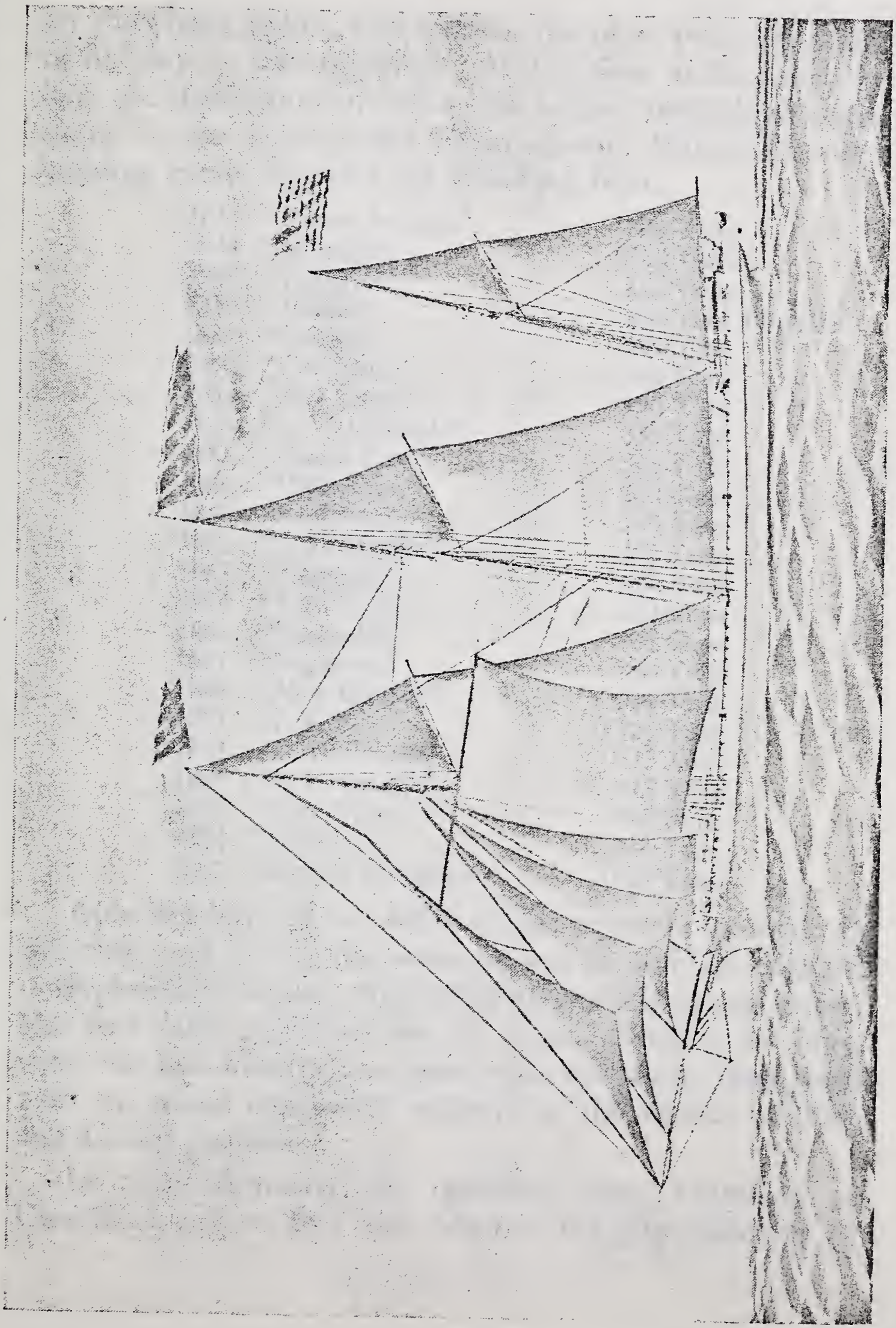
5 ALVA BRADLEY,[5] (Leonard,[4] Reuben,[3] Josiah,[2] George[1]), was born in Tolland County, Connecticut, November 27, 1814, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, November 28, 1885. He came to Ohio with his parents, and lived on his father's farm at Brownhelm. When about ten years of age he determined that an agricultural occupation was not to his liking, and so he sought and found employment in an iron works near Vermilion. Here he was started as a tamper, in the manufacture of charcoal, and while thus employed received a very severe leg burn which caused him much pain and discomfort all his life.

His great desire was to be a sailor, and after leaving the iron works he applied for employment as such on a lake boat but was rejected on account of his age. However, he was taken as a cook's assistant, and from this, while still a youth, he advanced rapidly, becoming a sailor, then captain, hailing from Vermilion. At that time he was on freighters, conveying wood, wheat, etc., between Ohio and Canadian ports. Being always ambitious, and filled with honest energetic purpose, Alva Bradley could not rest until he owned the vessels which he sailed.

In 1841, when twenty-six years of age and unmarried, he contracted for his first vessel, the schooner "South America." This was built on Lake Erie, where the Vermilion River enters the lake. It was in this shipyard that all his boats were constructed.

After his marriage in 1849, he built a comfortable dwelling house close by, and lived there until his removal to Cleveland.

With the gradual development of the lake marine navigation and commerce, he increased the extent of his operations, until finally "he built up the largest fleet of carriers



THE ALVA BRADLEY BUILT 1870

on the Great Lakes, and became the most powerful figure of his day in lake-shipping." At the time of his death he had the distinction of being the largest individual vessel owner in the entire Great Lakes system. During his shipbuilding career he built the following boats:

1841	"South America"	104 Tons
1844	"Bingham"	135 Tons
1848	"Ellington"	185 Tons
1849	"Indiana"	350 Tons Propeller
1852	"Oregon"	190 Tons
1853	"Challenge"	238 Tons
1854	"Bay City"	190 Tons
1855	"C. C. Griswold"	359 Tons
1856	"Queen City"	368 Tons
1856	"Wellington"	300 Tons
1858	"Exchange"	390 Tons
1861	"S. H. Kimball"	418 Tons
1863	"Wagstaff"	412 Tons
1864	"J. E. Card"	370 Tons
1865	"Escanaba"	568 Tons
1867	"Negaunee"	850 Tons
1870	"Alva Bradley"	934 Tons
1871	"J. S. Fay"	1220 Tons
1871	"D. P. Rhodes"	937 Tons
1872	"T. P. Quayle"	893 Tons
1873	"John Martin"	937 Tons
1873	"Superior"	964 Tons
1882	"City of Cleveland"	1610 Tons

Alva Bradley did not allow all his interests to center in shipping, and during the years he was so actively engaged in shipbuilding he also was dealing extensively in real estate. His first land purchase was in Avon township in 1835, when he was twenty-one years old, and from then until 1868 his name constantly appears in the records of Erie and Lorain counties.

In 1859 he moved his residence from Vermilion to Cleveland, and we find him listed in the city directory as

Articles of Association made and entered into by and between Alvin Cobb of Birmingham Erie Co Ohio Sidney Andrews of Brownhelm Lorain Co Ohio and Alva Bradley of Brownhelm Lorain Co Ohio for the purpose of Building a Schooner at the mouth of Vermillion River Ohio

Article 1 The capital stock is to be fifteen thousand two hundred Dollars and all the said Vessel may cost over that amount to be held as debt against said Vessel to be paid out of her first earnings

Article 2 The Stock to be held as follows viz Two Thousand Dollars to be held and paid in by Alvin Cobb Five Hundred Dollars to be held and paid in by Sidney Andrews Seven Hundred Dollars to be held and paid in by Alva Bradley payments on all the above to be made by said parties according to the contract with Robinson and Allen Pierce that is the Timber from Huron Co for Bow Sprit to be furnished by said Bradley and two Hundred Dollars to be paid to said Robinson & Pierce by said Bradley

Article 3 In case of either party failing to pay in stock according to contract with Robinson & Pierce to be liable to pay all damages that the other party may sustain in consequence of said failure

Article 4 It is hereby agreed that Alva Bradley is to be Master of said Vessel so long as he may own stock in said Vessel. he being paid for his services out of the earnings of said Vessel at such prices as is usual for Masters to have in proportion of Vessels. But it is further agreed that at any time when the majority of Interest shall wish to change the Commander of said Vessel they may do so by paying said Bradley the amount of his Stock in proportion to its real worth and giving him reasonable Notice of the same

Article 5 All Meetings of Stockholders to be held at the Vermillion Harbor on the first day of January in each year and as much oftener as the Stock Holders may see proper

Article 5 Any Stockholder may call a meeting by giving Thirty days Notice in some newspaper published in Erie Co Ohio

Article 6 In all cases the majority of Interest to rule in all transactions relating to said Vessel

Article 7 In all meetings of said Stockholders Two Thirds of Interest being present shall constitute a quorum

Article 8 In all cases of loss or profits in said Vessel shall be shared among the stockholders according to the interest each may own

Signed this 28th day A.D. 1841

Alvin Cobb
Alva Bradley
Sidney Andrews

CONTRACT FOR THE FIRST VESSEL BUILT BY ALVA BRADLEY

CONTRACT FOR THE FIRST VESSEL OWNED BY ALVA BRADLEY

Articles of Association made and entered into by and between Ahira Cobb of Birmingham Erie Co Ohio Rodney Andrews of Brownhelm Lorain Co Ohio and Alva Bradley of Brownhelm Lorain Co Ohio for the purpose of Building a Schooner at the mouth of Vermilion River Ohio

Article 1 The Capital Stock is to be fixed at Three Thousand two Hundred Dollars and all the said Vessel may cost over that amount to be held as debt against said Vessel to be paid out of her first earnings

Article 2 The Stock to be held as follows viz Two Thousand Dollars to be held and paid in by Ahira Cobb Five Hundred Dollars to be held and paid in by Rodney Andrews Seven Hundred dollars to be held and paid in by Alva Bradley payments on all the above to be made by said parties according to the contract with O. A. Leonard and J W Pain that is the duebill from Huron Iron Co. for Iron Spikes to be furnished by said Bradley and Two hundred Dollars to be paid to said Leonard & Pain by said Bradley

Article 3 In case of either party failing to pay in Stock according to contract with Leonard & Pain to be liable to pay all damage that the other party may sustain in consequence of said failure

Article 4 It is hereby agreed that Alva Bradley is to be Master of said Vessel so long as he may own Stock in said Vessel. He being paid for his services out of the earnings of said Vessel at such prices as is usual for Masters to have in this class of Vessels. But it is further agreed that at any time when the majority of Interest shall wish to change the Command of said Vessel they may do so by paying said Bradley the amount of his Stock in proportion to its real worth and giving him reasonable notice of the same

Article 5 All meetings of Stockholders to be held at the Vermilion Harbour on the first day of January in each year and as much oftener as the Stock Holders may see proper

Article 5 Any Stockholder may call a meeting by giving Thirty days notice in some newspaper published in Erie Co Ohio

Article 6 In all cases the majority of Interest to rule in all transactions relating to said Vessel

Article 7 In all meetings of said Stockholders Two Thirds of Interest being present shall constitute a quorum

Article 8 In all cases of loss or profits in said Vessel shall be shared among the Stockholders according to the interest each may own

Signed this 26th day A. D. 1841

Ahira Cobb
Alva Bradley
Rodney Andrews

a "vessel owner" residing at 447 Kinsman. He soon was numbered among those men who were the "bone and sinew" of Cleveland and although leading a very active business life, he yet found time to assist in the advancement of the city and state.

Captain Alva Bradley grew up in the backwoods of Ohio, over one hundred and twenty years ago, which had its disadvantages. He received a very meagre education, but due to his ambition, keen business acumen and remarkable intelligence, this lack of schooling did not prevent his becoming a man of wealth and distinction, and one of the most important business men of Cleveland.

Quiet and unassuming, Captain Bradley was a constant and liberal contributor to charity, but his kind beneficent deeds were known by few. The masters of his vessels regarded him with profound respect, and looked upon him as a father. He was their warm-hearted friend, and considerate employer.

On August 28, 1849, Captain Alva Bradley married in Milan, Ohio, Helen, daughter of John Burgess, of Milan, and resided in Vermilion, as shown by the Federal Census of 1850, which gives the following information:

	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	ESTATE
Alva Bradley	35	Sailor	Connecticut	$2000.00
Helen M. Burgess	24	Housewife	New York	

Their children were:

i. Elizabeth M., b. Apr. 22, 1852; d. Sept. 12, 1919; m. Norman S. Keller, b. Jan. 28, 1840; d. May 23, 1925. They had the following children:
   1. Alva B. Keller, b. Sept. 4, 1875; d. Jan. 13, 1927.
   2. Arthur M. Keller, b. Oct. 25, 1876; d. Sept. 6, 1900.
   3. Martin B. Keller, b. 1879; d. May 4, 1893.
   4. Samuel Keller, b. Aug. 5, 1885; d. Aug. 16, 1945.

ii. Eleanor F., b. Mar. 21, 1857; d. Dec. 1, 1886; m. Christopher Grover, b. Aug. 7, 1848; d. Feb. 5, 1918. They had one son:
1. Maurice B. Grover, b. April 8, 1883.

6. iii. MORRIS A., b. Aug. 15, 1859.

iv. Minetta, b. May 1, 1861; d. Jan. 17, 1896; m. Clarence F. Morehouse, b. 1853; d. Mar. 14, 1897. Their children were:
1. Eleanor Morehouse, b. Apr. 12, 1876; d. Jan. 4, 1892.
2. Adamena Morehouse, b. Oct. 5, 1882; d. Feb. 15, 1883.

6 MORRIS A.,[6] BRADLEY, (Capt. Alva,[5] Leonard,[4] Reuben,[3] Josiah,[2] George[1]), was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 15, 1859, and died at his home in Cleveland, June 26, 1926.

Morris Bradley was educated in the Cleveland public schools and later at Hiram College. At the age of twenty-one he entered the shipping business of his father, Capt. Alva Bradley. When Morris was twenty-six years of age, his father, Capt. Alva Bradley died, leaving his son to shoulder the immense responsibilities of the estate's lake transportation and real estate interests.

His friends often commented on his incapacity to worry and narrate how, many years ago, when informed of the loss of one of his ships with all her cargo, his first question was:

"Was the crew saved?"

Assured that it was, he smiled and said: "Oh well, it's all in the game. Remember, I'm a horse racer."

The Bradleys carried no insurance on any of their boats.

At another time when informed by telephone that one of his vessels, the "John Martin", had been lost with her captain, who was a warm personal friend of his, Morris Bradley turned from the telephone and said, in his thoughtful way, "It's not worth it." From then on his interest in shipping became less and less active until at his death he was identified with the industry only as chairman of the board of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co., of which he had been president until 1925.

His early training coupled with the keen business intelligence inherited from his father, enabled him to take over the reins of the Bradley interests and to increase many fold the holdings of the estate.

Morris Bradley was one of the largest, if not *the* largest, holders of real estate, from the standpoint of footage, in the

City of Cleveland. He was responsible for the erection of the following buildings:

Bolivar Road	1904–1909–1911	Alva	1904
Fountain	1902	Bolton	1902
Lillis	1907	Charles	1913
Stone	1899	Erie	1903
Euclid-E. 73rd		Fishel	1911
Coal Pit		Morris	1890
Vulcan Plant	1896	Mott	1901
Middle St. Plant		Murphy	1919
Academy	1907	New Ellington	1898
Noble	1900	Penn	1898
Ontario	1905	Vulcan	1895
Pitt	1898	Watson	1907
Pyra	1896	Bradley	1884
Seneca	1906	High	1893
Underner	1905	Florence	1889
Ajax	1897	Willson	1898
Hall & Du	1897	Brown	1911
Clark	1907	Manix	1913
Ellington	1892	McLoo	1897
Akers	1909	Columbia	1908
Mason	1916	Card	1899
Medina	1896	Marine	1893
Marion	1911		

About the time of World War I, he held a large interest in the Lewis gun which was new at the time. Through this investment he became, during the war, an important, though not a publicly prominent figure in war department affairs. The Government at Washington was considering the relative merits of the Lewis and Browning machine guns and finally decided in favor of the Lewis. Subsequently Morris Bradley sold his holdings in this interest. When the Lake Carriers Association was organized in 1886, Morris Bradley was chosen as one of the Board of Managers, in which capacity he served for seven years. Then in 1892 when the Association was reorganized he was elected president, but

MRS. MORRIS A. BRADLEY

retired the following year. He was president and treasurer of the Bradley Transportation Company, president and treasurer of the Ohio Transportation Company, secretary and treasurer of the Erie Building Company, vice-president of the United States Coal Company, president of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transportation Company, secretary-treasurer of the Alva Realty Company, and executive officer in a number of other large organizations. Years before his death he abandoned active directorships in Cleveland banks.

Morris Bradley was an enthusiastic horseman and for years the capitalist drove his own thoroughbreds at the old Glenville track and later at North Randall. Always an ardent baseball fan, he turned later to golf and spent most of his leisure hours on the links. He was a member of the Country, Mayfield, and Pepper Pike clubs, also the Union, Mid-Day and Roadside. His gifts to charity were many and large, but he never was aligned with any particular group, and shunned the glare of publicity in all of his activities along this line.

Morris Bradley was one of the most colorful figures among Cleveland's wealthy men and had thousands of loyal friends who mourned his passing. They came from the ranks of financial wizards down to those in the humblest walks of life.

On May 10, 1883, Morris Bradley married Anna, daughter of Charles C. Leininger. She was born December 29, 1863, and living 1948 in Cleveland. Her father, Charles Leininger, was born May 20, 1838, in Iphoven, Bavaria, and died in Cleveland May 8, 1891. He married in Poughkeepsie, New York, Mary Welch, born in England of English and Scotch descent. She died in New York City about 1877.

Following his wife's death, Charles Leininger moved, with his seven young children to Cleveland, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life.

He was a man of sterling character, highly respected by all who knew him.

The children of Morris and Anna Bradley were:

7. i. ALVA,[7] b. Feb. 28, 1884
8. ii. CHARLES L.,[7] b. Oct. 22, 1885
   iii. Helen, b. Nov. 11, 1889; m. June 24, 1911, Malcolm B. Vilas, b. Feb. 9, 1887. They have six children:
      1. Anne B. Vilas, b. Apr. 2, 1912; m. Apr. 9, 1938, Fred A. Pease, Jr., b. July 5, 1908.
      2. Helen M. Vilas, b. Nov. 14, 1913; m. June 28, 1938, Alexander Ginn.
      3. Mary Vilas, b. June 11, 1915; m. June 29, 1937, Francis E. Myers II.
      4. Malcolm B. Vilas, Jr., b. Mar. 4, 1918; m. Mar. 27, 1942, Lisa F. Neave, b. June 23, 1921.
      5. Catherine B. Vilas, b. April 15, 1920; m. July 5, 1943, Robert L. Davidson, b. Mar. 22, 1918.
      6. Eleanor G. Vilas, b. July 30, 1923; m. July 5, 1945, Milton Gerald Kuss, b. Oct. 17, 1916.
   iv. Eleanor, b. Jan. 31, 1901; m. June 27, 1923, William King White, b. July 1, 1901; d. June 16, 1947. Children are:
      1. William King White, Jr., b. May 17, 1924. Lost in action in World War II, Nov. 20, 1944.
      2. Eleanor B. White, b. May 17, 1924.
      3. Charles B. White, b. June 15, 1926.
      4. Kay Anne White, b. Mar. 22, 1930.
   v. Catherine, b. June 6, 1904: m. June 27, 1925, Edward S. Rogers, Jr., b. Nov. 29, 1903. Children are:
      1. Anne B. Rogers, b. May 2, 1926.
      2. Edward S. Rogers, III, b. June 10, 1928.
      3. M. Bradley Rogers, b. Feb. 15, 1932.

7 ALVA BRADLEY,[7] (Morris A.,[6] Alva,[5] Leonard,[4] Reuben,[3] Josiah,[2] George[1]), was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 28, 1884. He was educated at University School and entered Cornell University in 1903, where he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. Upon completion of his college course, he returned to Cleveland, and became identified in business with his father. He soon became interested in civic and charitable organizations, and headed Red Cross, War Chest and Y. M. C. A. campaigns. From 1920–22 he was chairman of the first Cleveland Community Fund, and a member of the Committee to form the charter for the City of Cleveland Heights. In this same year, 1920, at the age of 36, he was president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. In 1923 he served as president of the Board of Trustees of Huron Hospital, trustee of Cleveland Museum of Natural History, member of the Executive Committee of Cleveland Recreational Council, and vice-president of the Cleveland Safety Council. Between the years 1923 and 1926, he organized and built Pepper Pike Country Club, acted as chairman of the campaign for Hathaway-Brown School, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of University Hospital. In 1927 he became president of the Cleveland Baseball Company remaining as such until the summer of 1946, and in 1929 was president of the National Air Races Show.

Alva Bradley also has served as Director of the following Banks: Society for Savings, Cleveland Trust Company, National Commercial Bank, and Midland Bank. As a Director of Railroads he has been associated with Chesapeake & Ohio, Pere Marquette, Missouri Pacific, Texas and Pacific, Gulf Coast Railroad, and Denver & Rio Grande,

ALVA BRADLEY

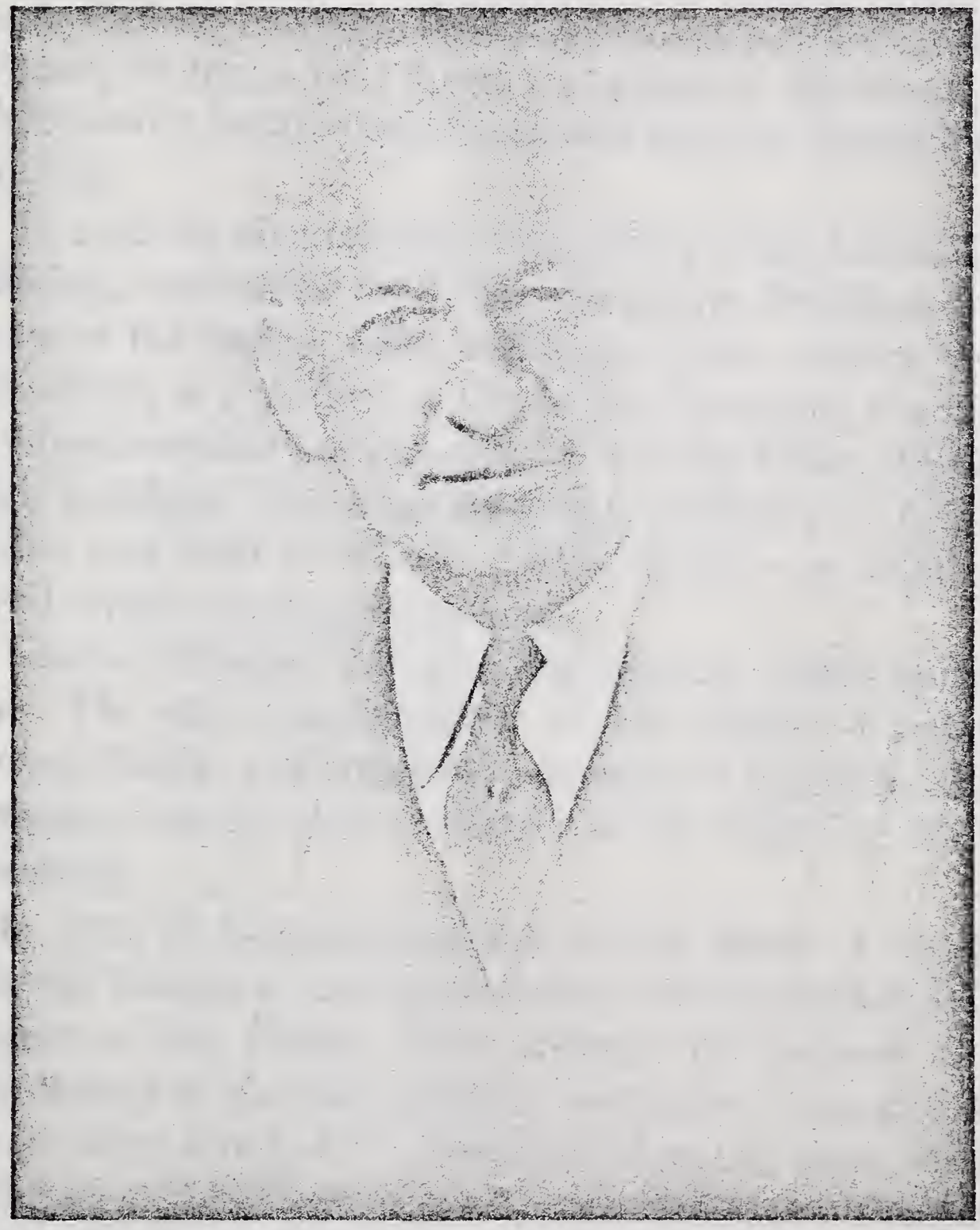
and a Director of the following Companies: Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Company, Otis Steel Company, Cleveland Railway Company. He also was president and chairman of the Board of Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, president and treasurer of U. S. Coal Company, and chairman of Price Adjustment Board of the Cleveland Ordnance-War Department, September 10, 1942, to February 1, 1947.

At the present time (1947) Alva Bradley is a Director of Ferry Cap and Screw Company, Medusa Portland Cement Company, American Shipbuilding Company, Fulton Foundry and Machine Company, Great Lakes Towing Company, Forest City Live Stock and Fair Company, and the Higbee Company Department Store. He acts as chairman of the Board, The Cleveland Builders Supply Company, chairman of the American Foundation for High Blood Pressure, president of the Great Lakes Historical Society, and trustee of Hiram College. All these in addition to the management of the Bradley estate.

In politics Alva Bradley is a Republican; in religion, an Episcopalian; and a member of Pepper Pike, Country, University, Hunt, Tavern and Mid-Day clubs.

Alva Bradley married January 4, 1908, Marguerite Andrews, daughter of John and Caroline (Shurmer) Andrews. She was born October 5, 1885. They have four children:

i. Caroline, b. Apr. 3, 1909; m. June 25, 1932, Andrew B. Wallace, III, b. Mar. 18, 1908.
ii. Morris A., b. Dec. 31, 1911; m. Jan. 17, 1942, Kathleen Sturges, b. Mar. 26, 1914.
iii. Marguerite (Peggy), b. Oct. 22, 1914; m. Feb. 4, 1936, Charles F. Kling, b. Nov. 27, 1913.
iv. Eleanor, b. June 10, 1919; m. Jan. 4, 1941, John N. Davenport, b. Dec. 30, 1916.



CHARLES LEININGER BRADLEY

8 CHARLES LEININGER[7] BRADLEY, (Morris,[6] Alva,[5] Leonard,[4] Reuben,[3] Josiah,[2] George[1]), was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 22, 1885, and died in Cleveland, December 18, 1943. In early life he was a pupil at the University School, and later graduated from Cornell University. In 1908, he entered his father's business in Cleveland, and subsequently became associated with the two VanSweringen brothers.

In 1920, he directed the construction of the Union Trust Building, now called the Union Commerce Building, which is one of the largest office buildings in the country. Seven years later, as president of the Union Terminals Company, he superintended the construction of the Union Terminal office building. This huge structure consisting of fifty-two stories, and built at a cost of $80,000,000, was fully completed within the appointed time.

Charles Bradley was also interested in banks and railways. He was vice-president of the Union Commerce National Bank, and executive manager of the Union Trust Company, and in 1928, a director of the Midland Bank of Cleveland.

In 1929 he became chairman of the Board of the Erie Railroad Company, and before that was vice-president and director of the Nickel Plate railway. He assisted in the organization of the Metropolitan Securities Company, and also in plans for the City Transit System. In 1930, he was chairman of the Board of the Cleveland Railway Company, which office he held for seven years. At that time, following the death of Oris P. VanSweringen in 1936, Charles Bradley resigned from the Cleveland Railway Company, in order to succeed Oris VanSweringen as president of the Alleghany

Corporation. In 1937 he became president of the Higbee Company, one of Cleveland's largest department stores.

Besides these varied interests, he was a director of the White Motor Company, the Ferry Cap and Screw Company, the American Multigraph Company, and several other corporations.

Charles L. Bradley was one of Cleveland's nationally prominent men. He was a member of Alpha Delta Phi, the Pepper Pike, Tavern, Kirtland, Chagrin Valley, Union, Mid-Day, and Mayfield Country Clubs of Cleveland. In religion he was an Episcopalian and in politics a Republican. As recreation he enjoyed golf, riding, yachting, and attending prize fights.

Charles Bradley married in Cleveland, April 28, 1909, Gertrude, daughter of George and Agnes (Hasbrouck) Baker, b. April 23, 1886. Their children are:

i. Mary, b. Mar. 31, 1913; m. May 6, 1933, Henry P. Rankin, Jr., b. Oct. 7, 1911.
ii. Alva, III, b. June 16, 1915; m. Sept. 12, 1942, Jane Schlendorf, b. July 30, 1920.

References for George Bradley
Land Deeds at Tolland, Conn.
Ibid, at Stafford, Conn.
Vital Records of Tolland
Probate Records, Hartford District No. 733
Marriage Records, Lebanon, Conn.
Waldo, *Early History of Tolland*

References for Josiah Bradley
Land deeds at Ellington, Vol. 1: 223, 238
Probate Records, Hartford
Vital Records, Ellington, Tolland and Stafford

References for Reuben Bradley
Vital Records, East Windsor, Conn.
Ibid, of Ellington, Conn.
Land Deeds at Ellington, Vol. I: 238; III: 181; IV: 190; VIII: 266.
Ibid, Whitingham, Vt.
Probate Records, Hartford
Necrology File, Cleveland Public Library. Jason and John Bradley
Stiles *Genealogies of Ancient Windsor*, p. 558
Pension Records, National Archives, Washington, D. C.
Connecticut Men in the Revolution

References

Stiles, Henry *Ancient Windsor*, II: 153
Bartlett, J. G. *Thomas Newberry and Descendants*
Goodwin, Nath. *First Settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts*, p. 23
Gay, Frank B. *Descendants of John Drake*, p.
N. E. H. G. Register, V: 66
Savage, I: 392: 66

References for Leonard Bradley

Sandusky, Marriage Bk. 1, pp. 144, 309, Betsey Bradley marriage
Records of Rugby Cemetery, Brownhelm, Ohio
Records in 3rd Auditor's Office, Washington, D. C., Treasury Dept.
Hartford, Conn., Probate Records, Will of William Thrall
Federal Census for Brownhelm, 1840

References for Alva Bradley

Sandusky Land Records
Elyria Land Records
Federal Census for Vermilion 1850
Sandusky Marriage Records, Bk 1 p. 309
Information from Bradley Family
History of Lorain County (1879) p. 228-a
Hatcher, Harlan, *Lake Erie* (1945) p. 212

References for Morris A. Bradley

Information from Bradley family.

References for Charles L. Bradley

Information from Bradley family

ALLIS

Lt. William Allis	m	Mary ———
John Allis	m	Mary Meekins
Ephraim Wells	m	Abigail Allis
William Mariner	m	Abigail Wells
Elijah Hills	m	Grace Mariner
Reuben Bradley	m	Grace Hills
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

ALLIS

LIEUT. WILLIAM[1] ALLIS was born in England between the years 1613 and 1616. He came to New England on the third voyage of the "Mayflower", which brought what was known as the Braintree Company, of which William Allis and Thomas Meekins were members. Allis was a surveyor and settled first at Mount Wollaston and then in Braintree. He received twelve acres of land on May 24, 1640. In 1661 he removed to Hatfield and died there September 6, 1678.

William Allis became a leading citizen of Hatfield, and a member of many committees. One of these was the one which decided who was to be allowed to live in Deerfield.

In 1677, when the Indian uprisings began, a cavalry regiment was organized, and William Allis was Lieutenant of the mounted troops. On September 19, 1677, fifty Indians from Canada attacked Hatfield without warning. They entered the town when the men were away harvesting in a distant field, and at once set fire to many buildings. William Allis was in the fight and had with him his three sons, one of whom was killed. The Indians captured 17 of the inhabitants and killed twelve; Mary, wife of William Allis being one of the massacred.

William Allis married in 1641, Mary ——— whose surname is unknown to the writer. They had a son:

JOHN,[2] (William[1]), born in Braintree, March 5, 1642; died at Hatfield in January, 1691. He resided in Hatfield,

near his father, and was a millwright and carpenter of note. He built many churches and was erecting the first corn mill at Mill River when he died. He was the first town clerk at Hatfield and one of a committee of six to lay out the highway between Hadley and Windsor. The members of this man's family were unfortunate enough to encounter the full fury of King Philip's War. During the three years which it lasted, 1675–1678, twelve towns were utterly destroyed, forty were partly burned, and close to a thousand men besides women and children, perished. All the residents in Hatfield at this time endured death or suffering, and this Allis family was no exception. John Allis saw his mother murdered, his buildings burned and his small daughter tortured and taken captive.

He married December 14, 1669, Mary, daughter of Thomas Meekins, and widow of Nathaniel Clark. She died in 1704. Their daughter:

ABIGAIL,[3] (John,[2] William[1]), was born February 25, 1672.

When about five years old she was captured by the Indians and carried, along with many other captives, across Lake Champlain and on into Canada. These captives were held at Sorel, near Montreal, for eight months when they were released upon payment of a ransom of about £200 contributed by friends in England.

Abigail married January 23, 1696, Ephraim Wells. (For descendants see Wells family.)

References for Allis
Bancroft, *History of the United States*, 228–229; 235–237
Winthrop, John *Journal*, p. 24
Windsor, Justin *Memorial History of Boston*, 82, 85, 90, 225–229
Barry, *History of Massachusetts*, 187–192
Wells, D. W. *History of Hatfield*, p. 447
Allis, Horatio *Allis Genealogy*, pp. 1–8
Walker, Alice *Historic Hadley*, p 78

BEARDSLEY

William Beardsley	m	Mary ———
Thomas Wells	m	Mary Beardsley
Ephraim Wells	m	Abigail Allis
William Mariner	m	Abigail Wells
Elijah Hills	m	Grace Mariner
Reuben Bradley	m	Grace Hills
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

BEARDSLEY

WILLIAM[1] BEARDSLEY was born in Stratford, England in 1605, and died in Hartford. His will was probated July 6, 1661, and that may have been the year of his death.

He came to New England in the ship "Planter", in 1635, with his wife and three children, and gave his occupation at that time as a mason.

In 1638 he moved to Hartford where between the years 1644 and 1652, he was several times a Representative to the General Court. Before going to Hartford he lived first in Hadley and then in Stratford.

On September 18, 1649, he was requested by the General Court to assist Mr. Ludlow in preparing provisions and all necessaries for "the design in the two towns." He and George Hull "were propounded for assistants to join the Magistrates to execute justice in the towns by the seaside", October 6, 1651.

His wife's surname is not known; in the ship's list of passengers she is called "Mary wife of William Beardsley aged 26", this would give her date of birth as 1609. Her date of death has not been found. Their eldest child was:

MARY,[2] (William[1]) born in England, 1631; died September 20, 1691. She married in May, 1651, Thomas Wells. (For descendants see Wells family.)

References
Hinman, Royal *Genealogy of the Puritans*, pp. 167-168
Orcutt, *History of Stratford*, p. 1130
Savage, I: 148
Manwaring, *Probate Records of Connecticut*, I: 87
Pope, *Pioneers of Mass.*
N. E. H. G. Register XIV: 302

BISSELL

John Bissell	m	Mary ———
Samuel Pinney	m	Joyce Bissell
Sgt. John Strong	m	Mary Pinney
John Strong	m	Hepzibah Wolcott
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

BISSELL

JOHN[1] BISSELL was born in England in 1591, and died in Windsor, October 3, 1677. He was of French descent, and it is said, his grandfather fled from France to England at the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre in 1572. If this be so, then undoubtedly, the Bissells were Huguenots, who were the Puritans of France.

John Bissell and his brother Thomas came to Plymouth in 1628, and they are said to be the only Bissells to have emigrated to America.

John moved from Plymouth to Windsor, where he was in full charge of the Scantic ferry, and in 1642 he was appointed a Deputy to the General Court. In 1659, he built a house on the East side of the Connecticut River, which was the first dwelling erected on that side. During King Philip's war in 1677, it was used as a garrison.

One historian in speaking of John Bissell says: "He was the founder of an energetic and honorable family."

His wife Mary, died May 21, 1641, but her surname has not been found. Their daughter:

JOYCE,[2] (John[1]), was born not later than 1641, and married November 7, 1665, Samuel Pinney. (For descendants see Pinney family.)

References

Hinman, Royal *Genealogy of the Puritans*, pp. 235-236
American Ancestry, IV: 107
Stiles, Henry *History of Ancient Windsor*, II: 77
Trumbull, *Colonial Records of Connecticut*, Vol. I: 174
Farmer, John *First Settlers of New England*
Manwaring, *Probate Records of Connecticut*, I: 184

BOOTH

Richard Booth	m	Elizabeth Hawley
John Miner	m	Elizabeth Booth
Samuel Grant	m	Grace Miner
Samuel Grant	m	Theophyle Bartlett
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

BOOTH

RICHARD[1] BOOTH, son of Edward Booth, was born in England in 1607, and died in Stratford, Connecticut, after 1689. He is listed as one of the "Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut."

He was a proprietor in Stratford in 1640, and his name appears in town records of his day in commissions of office and trust. He was a large land owner and this property he divided during his lifetime among his children.

In 1640, he married Elizabeth Hawley, sister of Joseph Hawley, the "founder." She died before 1689, as in that year Richard Booth speaks of "my *now* wife." This phrase, as then used, was commonly indicative of a second marriage. This is the last mention found of Richard, and he then was in his eighty-second year. His first wife, Elizabeth, was the mother of all his children, one of whom was:

ELIZABETH,[2] (Richard[1]), born September 10, 1641; died October 24, 1732. She married October 14, 1658, Capt. John Miner. (For descendants see Miner family.)

References

The Richard Booth Family of Stratford, pp. 26-29
House of Hawley, Chart 8
Hinman, *Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut*
Daughters of Founders and Patriots, XXV: 194
Hinman, *Genealogy of the Puritans*, p. 294
Orcutt, *History of Stratford*, p. 1156

BRAMAN

Thomas Braman	m	Hannah Fisher
George Bradley	m	Hannah Braman
Josiah Bradley	m	Elizabeth Edson
Reuben Bradley	m	Grace Hills
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

BRAMAN

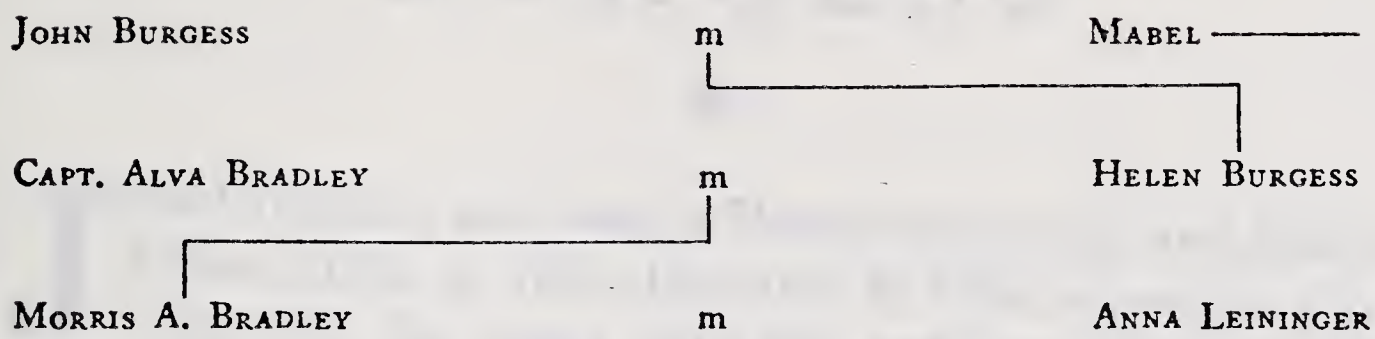
THOMAS[1] BRAMAN lived in Taunton, Massachusetts, and also in Marlborough. Very little has been found concerning him. He died on June 7, 1709 and married on January 20, 1685, Hannah Fisher. This family lived in Norton, Massachusetts. Their daughter:

HANNAH,[2] (Thomas[1]), was born September 2, 1690, and married George Bradley, May 28, 1717. (For descendants see BRADLEY family.)

References

Vital Records of Taunton
Ibid, of Norton, Mass.
Ibid, of Tolland
N. E. H. G. Register, III: 346; XIII: 251; XVII: 233
Vital Records of Lebanon, Connecticut

BURGESS


John Burgess
m
Mabel
Capt. Alva Bradley
m
Helen Burgess
Morris A. Bradley
m
Anna Leininger

BURGESS

JOHN[1] BURGESS was born in Vermont in 1795, and died in Milan, Ohio, in 1866. He came to Ohio sometime after 1835, but the exact date has not been obtained. He married before coming to Ohio, Mabel ———. She was born in New York state, in 1797, and died in Milan in 1866. She and her husband are buried in the cemetery in Milan. Their children, all born in New York state were:

i. HELEN, born in 1825; died in Cleveland, Ohio, August 8, 1896. She married in Milan, August 28, 1849, Captain Alva Bradley. (For descendants see BRADLEY family.)

ii. John C., b. 1833; d. Jan. 2, 1908.

iii. Morris H., b. 1835; d. May 15, 1905.

References

1850 Federal Census for Milan, and Vermilion

Cemetery Inscriptions. Erie County, Ohio, MS in Western Reserve Historical Library, Cleveland

Marriage Records, Sandusky, Ohio, Bk. I: 309

Necrology File, Cleveland Public Library

CLARK

Hon. Daniel Clark	m	Mary Newberry
Lieut. Job Drake	m	Elizabeth Clark
Gov. Roger Wolcott	m	Sarah Drake
John Strong	m	Hepzibah Wolcott
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

CLARK

THE HON. DANIEL[1] CLARK was born in Chester, England in 1622, and died in Windsor, August 12, 1710.

He came of an aristocratic family, and his very rapid rise in the New World may have been partly due to his social position. He became very influential in Connecticut where he held many high offices, one of which was that of Magistrate. For the use of their Magistrates the town of Windsor appropriated a particular pew in the Meeting House, and in addition ordered it to be "wainscoated." On the elevation of Daniel Clark to the magistracy, the town passed the following vote: "May 5, 1651, At a Meeting of the Towne Mr. Clark was appointed to sitt in the Greate pew."

Daniel Clark was Secretary of the Colony from 1658–1666. By profession he was an Attorney-at-Law. In 1639–40, he with others shared in the land division at Hartford. He was accounted a very generous man, and contributed largely to the "Connecticut Fund for the relief of the Poor in other Colonies", in the year 1676. He has been called the "grandfather of Governors", as no fewer than twelve of his descendants were State Governors.

On June 13, 1644, he married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Joanne Newberry. She died August 29, 1688. He married second, Martha, widow of Simon Wolcott. By his first marriage he had a daughter:

ELIZABETH,[2] (Daniel[1]), born October 28, 1651; died December 22, 1729; married September 13, 1677 Lieut. Job Drake. (For descendants see Drake family.)

References

Stiles, Henry *Ancient Windsor*, II: 153
Bartlett, J. G. *Thomas Newberry and Descendants*
Goodwin, Nath. *First Settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts*, p. 23
Gay, Frank B. *Descendants of John Drake*, p. 25
N. E. H. G. Register, V: 66
Savage, I: 392:66

DABINOTT

Christopher Dabinott	m	_____
Thomas Newberry	m	Joanne Dabinott
Hon. Daniel Clark	m	Mary Newberry
Lieut. Job Drake	m	Elizabeth Clark
Gov. Roger Wolcott	m	Sarah Drake
John Strong	m	Hepzibah Wolcott
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

DABINOTT

CHRISTOPHER[1] DABINOTT, was of Devonshire, England, where he was numbered among the Landed Gentry. His dates of birth and death have not been ascertained. His wife's name is also lacking. They had a daughter:

JOANNE,[2] (Christopher[1]), born about 1600, in England and died there in 1629. She married Thomas[1] Newberry, who came to New England in 1634, bringing with him his daughter Mary. (See Newberry family.)

References

Bartlett, J. Gardner *Thomas Newberry and Descendants*

DRAKE

John Drake	m	Elizabeth ——
Sgt. Job Drake	m	Mary Wolcott
Lieut. Job Drake	m	Elizabeth Clark
Gov. Roger Wolcott	m	Sarah Drake
John Strong	m	Hepzibah Wolcott
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

DRAKE

THIS is a name of great antiquity in England, and according to tradition goes back to William the Conqueror. It has been proved to the satisfaction of some, as far back as the year 1360, the ancestor being one John Drake of Exmouth, in Devon. It is also claimed that the emigrant, John Drake was ninth in descent from the above John.

JOHN[1] DRAKE, the emigrant, son of William Drake of Ashe or Esher, was born in England at an unknown date, and died in Windsor, August 17, 1659. He met an accidental death, being thrown from a wagon, which passed over him. He was a freeman in Boston in October, 1630, and a purchaser in Taunton in 1637. He was a resident of Windsor early in 1639, and was granted fourteen acres of land in 1640.

When he came from England he brought with him his wife, Elizabeth, who died in Windsor, October 7, 1681. The old church record of deaths states "Old Elizabeth Drake hir 100 yer of age have liued a wido 22 yr ( )." This is too improbable to admit of belief.

Sgt. JOB,[2] (John[1]), born in England about 1626; died in Windsor, August 6, 1689. He lived in Windsor all his life, and served on the jury of the Particular Court in October, 1655, and six sessions after.

Job Drake married June 25, 1646, Mary, daughter of the Hon. Henry Wolcott. They both died from a very fatal

disease which swept this section of the colony in 1689. It carried off three brothers in the Drake family, two of their wives, and one brother-in-law. It is thought by some that Job and his wife Mary died on the same day, while others place her death a month later on September 6, 1689. They had a son:

Lieut. JOB,[3] (Job,[2] John[1]), born March 28, 1652; died November 9, 1711. He was a very useful man in the colony and held many official commissions.

He married September 13, 1677, Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Daniel Clark, Secretary of the Colony. She died December 22, 1729. Their daughter:

SARAH,[4] (Job,[3] Job,[2] John[1]), born May 10, 1686; died January 21, 1747. She married December 3, 1702, the Hon. Roger Wolcott. (For descendants see Wolcott family.)

References

Lysons, *Magna Brittania*, I: 496
Prince, John *Worthies of Devon*, p. 328
Gay, Frank *Descendants of John Drake*, pp. 1-3, 25, 26, 43
Goodwin, N. *First Settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts*
Grant, Matthew *Old Church Records of Windsor*
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Kuhn, Maude *The Mary and John*
N. E. H. G. Register V: 364, 366; VIII: 35
Barber, John *Connecticut Historical Collections*, p. 131
Manwaring, *Probate Records of Connecticut*, I:458
Drake, S. G. *Gen. and Biog. Account of the Family of Drake*, (1845) p. 20
Boston Record Commissioners Report, XXIX: 133
Emery, Samuel *History of Taunton*, p. 42

FILER

Lieut. Walter Filer	m	Jane ———
Zerubabel Filer	m	Experience Strong
Thomas Filer	m	Elizabeth Grant
Moses Thrall	m	Elizabeth Filer
Moses Thrall	m	Lucy Hills
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

FILER

LIEUT. WALTER[1] FILER was a freeman in Dorchester, May 14, 1634, but the exact date of his arrival and date of his birth remain unknown. He was in Dorchester only a few years, and while there was chosen bailiff and levied all rates and fines for the plantation. In 1636 he was given more power by "pounding cattle or piggs", also to "distrayne any other goods", and "make sale to pay rates or fines", and impounded offenders' goods, etc.

He moved to Windsor after 1637, where he acted as Deputy in 1647, and juror for several years. The organization of the colony and the subduing of Indian insurrections, were matters to which he devoted his best efforts. Like many other settlers of Windsor, he had plenty of this world's goods and was counted a very generous man. One of his gracious deeds is shown in his will, in which he bequeaths to his wife, among other things, "£100 to bestow upon another husband." He died December 12, 1683. His widow, Jane, died September 11, 1690, unmarried. They had a son:

ZERUBABEL,[2] (Walter[1]), born in Windsor, December 23, 1644; died October 2, 1714. Like his father he was well to do, probably through inheritance. He married May 27, 1669, Experience, daughter of Elder John and Abigail Strong. (See Strong family.) Their son:

THOMAS,[3] (Zerubabel,[2] Walter[1]), born January 25, 1670; married November 20, 1707, Elizabeth, daughter of John Grant. (See Grant family.) Their daughter:

ELIZABETH,[4] (Thomas,[3] Zerubabel,[2] Walter[1]), born August 17, 1708; married February 4, 1730, Moses Thrall. She died March 8, 1778. (For descendants see Thrall family.)

References

Stiles, Henry *History of Ancient Windsor*, II: 276
Trumbull, J. H. *Memorial History of Hartford County*, II: 550
Grant, Matthew *Old Church Records of Windsor*
Savage, II: 158
N. E. H. G. Register, V: 225, 362; XXI: 337
Manwaring, *Probate Records of Hartford*, I: 302, 445
Pope, *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 165
Inscriptions, Old Talcotville cemetery

FISHER

Anthony Fisher	m	_____
Daniel Fisher	m	Hannah Hill
Thomas Braman	m	Hannah Fisher
George Bradley	m	Hannah Braman
Josiah Bradley	m	Elizabeth Edson
Reuben Bradley	m	Grace Hills
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

FISHER

ANTHONY[1] FISHER, born in England in 1591; died in Dorchester, April 18, 1671. He was a proprietor in Dedham in 1637, and a Deputy.

He was twice married, the first wife's name was Mary Fiske and she was the mother of all his children. He married again on September 14, 1663, Isabel, widow of Edward Breck. He then was over seventy-two years of age. His second wife, Isabel, died April 22, 1673. Anthony and his first wife had a son:

DANIEL,[2] (Anthony[1]), who was born and lived for some time in Dorchester and later moved to Taunton. He married Hannah, daughter of John Hill of Dorchester, about 1662. From then on he was a resident of Taunton. Daniel and Hannah had a daughter:

HANNAH,[3] (Daniel,[2] Anthony[1]), born in Taunton, February 1, 1666; died September 18, 1714. She married January 20, 1685, Thomas Braman. (For descendants see Braman family.)

References

Vital Records of Taunton
Ibid of Norton
Bartlett, J. G. *John Hill and his Descendants*, pp. 3, 4
Pope, *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 229
N. E. H. G. Register XIII: 251
Savage II
Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, *History of Dorchester*, p. 108

FORD

Thomas Ford	m	Elizabeth Charde
Elder John Strong	m	Abigail Ford
Zerubabel Filer	m	Experience Strong
Thomas Filer	m	Elizabeth Grant
Moses Thrall	m	Elizabeth Filer
Moses Thrall	m	Lucy Hills
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

FORD

THOMAS[1] FORD, whose parentage has not been proved, has been first definitely recorded at Bridport, co. Dorset, England, when he married on June 19, 1616, Elizabeth Charde, widow of Aaron Cooke.

They, fourteen years later, were members of the well balanced community which sailed from Plymouth, England, on March 20, 1629–30 on the "Mary and John" and reached New England seventy days later.

Thomas and wife, Elizabeth, doubtless were members of the earliest church at Dorchester, which was organized on their last day at Plymouth. The records concerning this covenant were brought to Dorchester and later taken to Windsor and eventually lost.

Thomas Ford was admitted a freeman in Dorchester in October, 1630, and took the oath of a freeman on May 18, 1631. He still was a resident of Dorchester, and a member of the first board of selectmen. In 1636 he removed, with others, to Windsor. In this new home he acquired a very extensive amount of real estate, both by purchase and grant from the General Court. He received hundreds of acres by grant on the east side of the Connecticut River, as well as vast lands to the north of Windsor settlement, which by latter day terms might be described as the north one-third of Windsor, the south part of Suffield, and all of the present village of Windsor Locks, as well as fifty acres in Massaco

(now Simsbury) which lay on both sides of the Farmington River above the falls.

Thomas Ford while in Windsor, served on many juries and grand juries, also as a deputy to the General Court, for which he received the usual recompense of two shillings and six pence per day, while in attendance. He was called "a man of energy and influence, who made his impress on posterity through 'three or four daughters' of excellent worth."

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Ford, died in Windsor, and was buried on April 18, 1643.

On November 20, 1644, Thomas married Ann, widow of Thomas Scott, of Hartford. In June 1644, the General Court had voted that each of the three River towns should arrange that some responsible inhabitant should "keepe an Ordinary" as accommodation for strangers passing through and Thomas, a member of the Court, with his new wife Ann established such service in the home earlier belonging to her husband Scott. They were still maintaining this tavern in 1648 though Thomas Ford also retained his large land holdings in Windsor, where he returned in 1652.

It has been stated many times that Thomas moved from Windsor to Northampton about 1659, when his son-in-law John Strong did the same. This is easily disproved by the fact that Thomas Ford helped to settle estates in Windsor in 1667, 1669, and 1670. Also in John Winthrop's Medical Journal, he was referred to as "Old Thomas Ford of Windsor", in 1668, and listed as a freeman of Windsor in October 1669. Therefore the removal to Northampton was between 1670 and August 1672, when he signed a deed in Hartford relating to property in Windsor. He died in Northampton, November 28, 1676. The children of Thomas and

Elizabeth Ford were born in England, the second child being:

ABIGAIL,[2] (Thomas[1]), baptized October 8, 1619 at Bridport; died at Northampton July 6, 1688; married about 1636, as his second wife, Elder John Strong. (For descendants see Strong family.)

References

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Banks, C. E. *Planters of the Commonwealth*, (1930) pp. 65, 85, 90, 92, 93
Pope, *Pioneers of Mass.*, (1900) p. 192
Manwaring, *Probates of Connecticut*, I: 29, 112, 125, 191-92, 247
Trumbull, *Colonial Records of Connecticut*, I: Index
Savage II: 183
N. E. H. G. Register II: 179-80; V: 361; XVI; 41-3
Strong, Albert *The Strongs of Strongsville Ohio*, (1931) p. 17
Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, Ser. 2, VIII: 8
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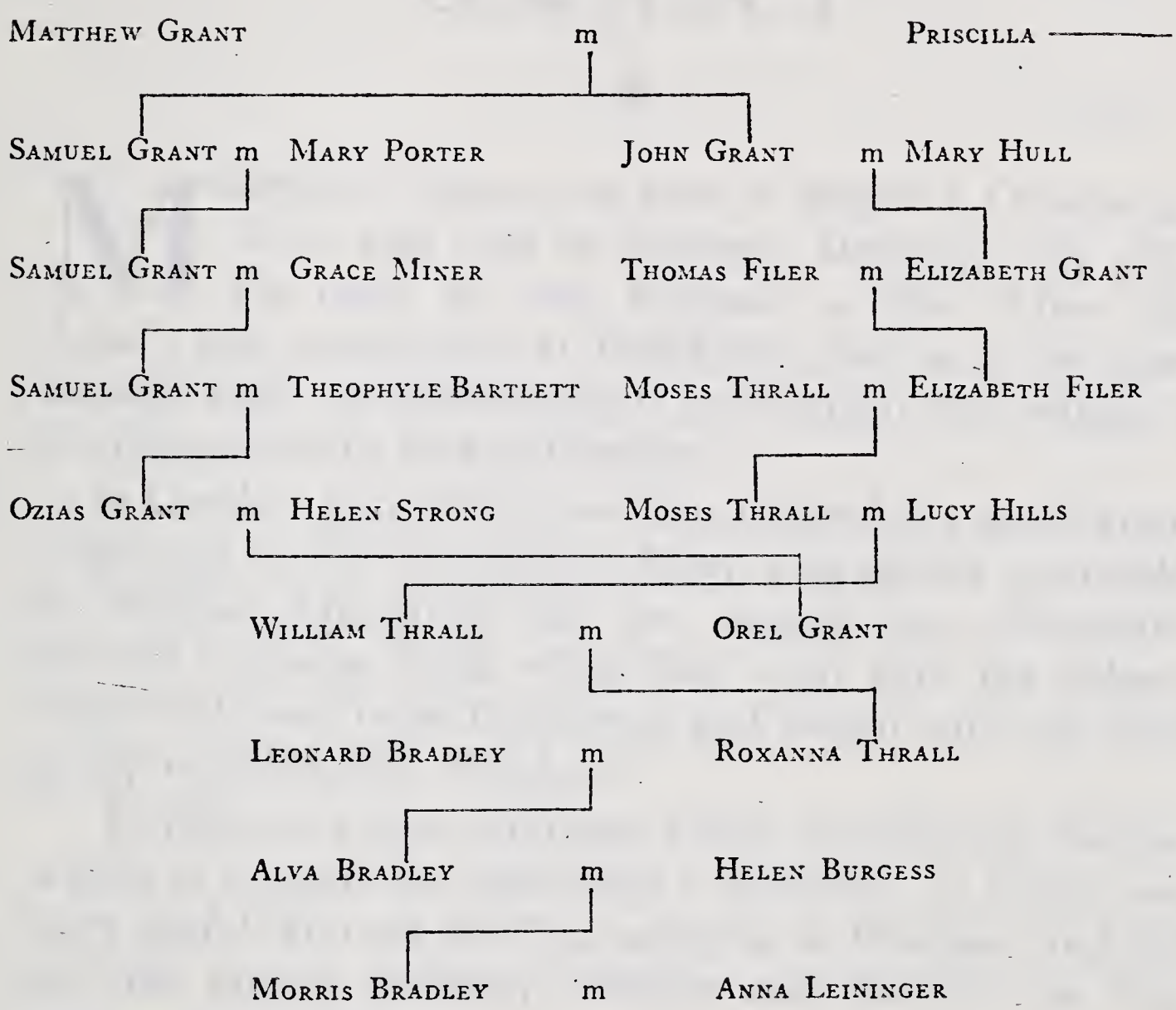
GRANT


Matthew Grant m Priscilla
Samuel Grant m Mary Porter
John Grant m Mary Hull
Samuel Grant m Grace Miner
Thomas Filer m Elizabeth Grant
Samuel Grant m Theophyle Bartlett
Moses Thrall m Elizabeth Filer
Ozias Grant m Helen Strong
Moses Thrall m Lucy Hills
William Thrall m Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley m Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley m Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley m Anna Leininger

GRANT

MATTHEW[1] GRANT was born in England, October 27, 1601, and died in Windsor, December 16, 1681. He came to New England on the "Mary and John", and settled first at Dorchester, but in a few years decided that the Massachusetts government was neither to his liking, nor his idea of freedom.

In October 1635, Matthew Grant joined the small group migrating to the Connecticut River, and settled eventually in Windsor. His family did not remove from Dorchester till the following April, when they went with the balance of the colonists from Dorchester and united with the small group established at Windsor.

In the new colony Matthew Grant immediately became a man of importance, and being a carpenter, no doubt, was very useful. He was the first surveyor in Windsor, and laid out the bounds between Windsor and Hartford, in 1651 and again in 1660.

A pious, hardworking man, he yet found time to fill the offices of town clerk and church recorder. In 1654, he compiled a "Book of records of Town Ways of Windsor", and also "Old Church Records", which in the absence of the earliest records of Windsor, 1635–1650, have become invaluable documents and the basis for the history of most of the families in Windsor.

In speaking of this man and his work, one historian has this to say, "Few men indeed filled so large a place in the

early history of Windsor or filled it so well, as honest Matthew Grant." He was a type of the best settlers of New England, and left to his descendants an untarnished name. He was the emigrant ancestor of President Ulysses S. Grant.

Matthew Grant married, in England, November 16, 1625, Priscilla ———, who was born in 1601, and died in Windsor, April 27, 1644.

One of their sons:

SAMUEL,[2] (Matthew[1]), born in Dorchester November 12, 1631; died at East Windsor Hill, September 10, 1718. He resided for a short time in Windsor, but moved to East Windsor Hill as early as 1672. At this place he built a home on the bank of the river, which was standing in 1907 and occupied by Mr. Roswell Grant, a descendant. It is held under the original Indian deed, and is crowded with relics.

When eighteen years old Samuel Grant was in charge of the Connecticut River Ferry, and later was part owner of a sawmill. In 1661 he "shingled the inside roof of the meeting house." Like his father he also was a surveyor, and served on the committee to establish the bounds between Windsor and Simsbury.

On May 27, 1658, he married Mary, daughter of John Porter. She was born in England in 1638. (See Porter family.) Their son:

SAMUEL,[3] (Samuel,[2] Matthew[1]), born in Windsor April 20, 1659; died May 8, 1710, at East Windsor Hill, where he resided. He was a carpenter and owned a saw mill. He married in Stonington, as his second wife, April 11, 1688,

Grace, daughter of John and Elizabeth Miner. (See Miner family.) Their son:

SAMUEL,[4] (Samuel,[3] Samuel,[2] Matthew[1]), born in Windsor September 19, 1691; died at East Windsor April 7, 1751. He had a brother Noah, from whom President Ulysses Grant descended.

Samuel Grant moved to Tolland between 1713 and 1715, at the time when that town was organized. In 1726 he went to Bolton, where he purchased five hundred acres of land, thirty-five of which were still in the Grant family in 1898. A large part of the city of Rockville stands on this land.

Samuel was a weaver, constable and surveyor, also a Sergeant in a company of militia.

On January 1, 1718, he married Theophyle Bartlett, who may have been a daughter of John Bartlett. She died December 23, 1755. Their son:

OZIAS,[5] (Samuel,[4] Samuel,[3] Samuel,[2] Matthew[1]), born in East Windsor, in 1733; died in Rockville, May 22, 1823. In 1761 he moved to Vernon. Tradition states he was "pressed into the British army, and was in the Quebec Campaign." At the beginning of the American Revolution he was one who "marched on the Lexington alarm."

He married in Windsor, June 30, 1761, Helen, sometimes called Loranna, daughter of John Strong. (See Strong family.) Their daughter:

OREL,[6] (Ozias,[5] Samuel,[4] Samuel,[3] Samuel,[2] Matthew[1]), was called Aurelia and born in Vernon January 28,

1766. She died in Ellington, January 27, 1815. This family lived on a farm near Ellington, where her husband served on many town boards, and was a deacon in the Congregational Church. Orel married in Vernon, July 16, 1789, William, son of Moses Thrall. (For descendants see Thrall family.)

The Bradley family has a second line of descent from Matthew Grant, through his son JOHN, as follows:

JOHN,[2] (Matthew[1]), born in Windsor, April 20, 1642, died July 22, 1684. He lived on his father's homestead in Windsor, and Matthew Grant spent the last four years of his life with this son and his family.

John Grant married August 2, 1666, Mary, daughter of Josiah Hull. (See Hull family.) Their daughter:

ELIZABETH,[3] (John,[2] Matthew[1]), born July 10, 1677; died December 5, 1724. She married November 20, 1707, Thomas Filer. (For descendants see Filer family.)

References

Grant, Arthur *Grant Genealogy*, pp. 1, 2, 3, 6, 15, 31
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N. E. H. G. Register, V: pp. 225, 226; IX: 75, 77
Vital Records of Vernon
Marshall, *Genealogy of Ulysses S. Grant*
Vital Records of Tolland
Vital Records of Ellington
Grant, Matthew, *Old Church Records of Windsor*

GUNN

Thomas Gunn	m	———
Timothy Thrall	m	Deborah Gunn
Sgt. John Thrall	m	Mindwell Moses
Moses Thrall	m	Elizabeth Filer
Moses Thrall	m	Lucy Hills
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

GUNN

THOMAS[1] GUNN was one of the early settlers of Dorchester, and held land there prior to 1634. In 1640 he moved to Windsor, and died there February 26, 1681.

At one time he was living in Westfield, but returned to Windsor. It is difficult to tell much about this man's doings as so little has been found concerning him or his family. He seems to have associated with the better class as his name appears among those who "sat in the long pews and paid six shillings." These were the most expensive pews in the Windsor church. His wife's name is not known to the writer, but she died in 1678. Their daughter:

DEBORAH,[2] (Thomas[1]), was born in Windsor, February 21, 1641, and died January 7, 1694. She married November 10, 1659, Timothy Thrall of Windsor. (See Thrall family.)

References

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Vital Records of Windsor
N. E. H. G. Register, V: 363, 225, III: 93
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Stiles, *Ancient Windsor*, (1892) I: 141, 158, 547
Orcutt, W. D. *Good Old Dorchester*, (1893) p. 40

HILL

John Hill	m	Frances ———
Daniel Fisher	m	Hannah Hill
Thomas Braman	m	Hannah Fisher
George Bradley	m	Hannah Braman
Josiah Bradley	m	Elizabeth Edson
Reuben Bradley	m	Grace Hills
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

HILL

JOHN[1] HILL, supposedly son of William Hill of Poundsford, England, was born about 1602, and came to America from the vicinity of Chard, in Somerset. He was a landholder in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1633. This place was apparently his home, and was where he died May 31, 1664.

In 1629 he married, in England, Frances ———, who died in Dorchester after 1668 and before 1680. Their daughter:

HANNAH,[2] (John[1]), baptized December, 1641; married about 1662, Daniel Fisher, of Taunton. (For descendants see Fisher family.)

References

Bartlett, J. G. *John Hill and his Descendants*, pp. 3–4
Savage, II: 416
Pope, *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 229

HILLS

William Hills	m	Phyllis Lyman
John Hills	m	Jane Bushnell
Samuel Hills	m	Phebe Leonard
Samuel Hills	m	Hannah Turner
Elijah Hills	m	Grace Mariner
Reuben Bradley	m	Grace Hills
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

HILLS

WILLIAM[1] HILLS, son of Thomas and Jane Hilles, was born in Upminster, co. Essex, England, on December 22, 1608, and died in Hartford in July 1693.

He was a young man of twenty-four when he came to America in the ship "Lyon," in 1631. Sailing on the same ship, and coming from the same county in England, was Richard Lyman, with his family. One of Richard Lyman's daughters later married William Hills.

William was employed at Roxbury and Dedham, by John Eliot, "the Apostle," who had over twenty acres of land to be worked. When William Hills decided to move to Connecticut, "the Apostle" inserted in his church records the following: "William Hills came Over in ye Yeare 1631 he marred Phillice ye daughter of Richard Liman, she came to the land w^{h} her fath^{r} año 1631 William Hills remov^{d} to hartford on ye Connecticott river wher^{e} he Lived severall yeares without Giving such good Sat^{e}sfacion to ye Conscieces of ye Saintes." No doubt the worthy saint regretted the loss of William Hills' services. This was not an age of tolerance.

Regardless of the fact that William Hills did not satisfy the consciences of the saints, nor impress the righteous, nevertheless he became a powerful political member of society in Hartford and a deputy to the General Court in 1652.

William Hills and Phyllis Lyman were married before

1640, as proved by her father's will of that year. The date of her death has not been revealed. William was married three times, his last wife being Mary ———, who survived him. By his first wife, Phyllis, he had a son:

JOHN,[2] (William[1]), born in Hartford in 1648; died in East Hartford April 2, 1692. He married at Saybrook April 14, 1670, Jane Bushnell, whose ancestry has not been established. They had a son:

SAMUEL,[3] (John,[2] William[1]), born at Saybrook, May 29, 1671, died at Lebanon, probably in 1753, as his will was probated October 22, of that year. He resided for some time in Duxbury, but later moved to Lebanon. He married November 6, 1694, Phebe, daughter of Philip and Lydia Leonard of Duxbury. (See Leonard family.) Their son:

SAMUEL,[4] (Samuel,[3] John,[2] William[1]), born in Duxbury, June 25, 1701, died February 14, 1792; married November 28, 1722, Hannah Turner of Marshfield whose origin has not been traced. She was born in 1701, and died, probably in Lebanon where they were living, March 17, 1777. She and her husband had a son:

ELIJAH,[5] (Samuel,[4] Samuel,[3] John,[2] William[1]), born at North Lebanon, July 6, 1736; died May 16, 1818 in Ellington. He resided first in Colchester, but in the Federal Census for the year 1810, he is listed as a neighbor of Reuben Bradley, his son-in-law in Ellington. He was a soldier in the Revolution, serving in the 2nd Connecticut

regiment in 1780, commanded by Colonel Zebulon Butler.

Elijah married June 5, 1767, Grace, daughter of William and Abigail Mariner. (See Mariner family.) Their daughter:

GRACE,[6] (Elijah,[5] Samuel,[4] Samuel,[3] John,[2] William[1]), born in Colchester, November 29, 1768; died in Ellington, November 15, 1814. She married April 14, 1785, Reuben Bradley, of Ellington. (For descendants see Bradley family.)

References

Genealogy of William Hills, pp. 13, 19, 30
Hills, W. and Thomas *Hills of America*, pp. 5, 8, 17, 35, 72
Manwaring, *Probate Records of Connecticut*, I: p. 466
Savage, II: pp. 417, 420
N. E. H. G. Register IV: 138; XXXV: 22, 241, 242
Vital Records of Saybrook
Ibid, of Ellington
Ibid, of Duxbury

HULL

George Hull	m	Thamzen Michell
Josiah Hull	m	Elizabeth Loomis
John Grant	m	Mary Hull
Thomas Filer	m	Elizabeth Grant
Moses Thrall	m	Elizabeth Filer
Moses Thrall	m	Lucy Hills
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

HULL

GEORGE[1] HULL was born in England about 1590, son of Thomas and Jane (Person) Hull of Crewkerne, Somerset. He died in 1659, probably in Fairfield. He was one of the passengers on the "Mary and John," in 1630, when he brought only part of his family. His wife came later bringing the other children.

George Hull was a man of consequence and influence in the colony of Connecticut, and always was given the appelation "Mr." which in those days was reserved for people of distinction.

He was granted a monopoly of the Beaver trade on the Connecticut River.

In Windsor he held many offices and was a very intimate friend of Roger Ludlow. He was Deputy to the General Court from Windsor during the years 1637–1646. In 1647 he left Windsor and accompanied his friend Roger Ludlow to Fairfield. Ludlow had recently run for Governor but was defeated by John Haynes. After disposing of his house and property to Haynes, George Hull left at once for Fairfield and never returned to Windsor.

In 1648–1649 Hull was Representative from Fairfield, and in 1649 he was assistant to Ludlow in military affairs. Two years later he was appointed magistrate for the "towns by the seaside", and could perform marriages and "press horses for public use."

George Hull married in England, September 27, 1614,

Thamzen, daughter of Robert Michell of Stockland. She died about 1653. George Hull married 1654, as his second wife, Sarah, widow of David Phippen, of Boston. By his first wife he had seven children, two of whom, Mary and Josiah, are BRADLEY ancestors.

i. MARY,[2] (George[1]), baptized July 27, 1618 in England; married Humphrey Pinney; died in Windsor August 18, 1684. (For descendants see Pinney family.)

ii. Lieut. JOSIAH,[2] (George[1]), baptized November 5, 1620, in England; died in Killingworth, November 16, 1675. He lived in Windsor until 1662, when he removed to Killingworth. In 1659, while in Windsor, he was Deputy to the General Court and Deputy from Killingworth 1667–1674. In 1666 he was a Lieutenant in the Trainband, and Commissioner in 1671. On May 20, 1641, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary (White) Loomis. (See Loomis family.) Their daughter:

MARY,[3] (Josiah,[2] George[1]), born in Windsor, October 2, 1648; died June 29, 1720; married John Grant. (For descendants see Grant family.)

References

Hinman, *Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut*, p. 40
Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary*, II: 492
Farmer, John *A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England*
Rideout, Mrs. Grant *Ancestors and Descendants of Sarah Eleanor Ladue*, p. 177
Stiles, Henry *History of Ancient Windsor*, pp. 569, 672
Weygant, Col. *Hull Families in America*
Trumbull, H. J. *Memorial History of Hartford*, II: p. 553
N. E. H. G. Register V: 226, 228
Pope, *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 362

LEONARD

Philip Leonard	m	Lydia
Samuel Hills	m	Phebe Leonard
Samuel Hills	m	Hannah Turner
Elijah Hills	m	Grace Mariner
Reuben Bradley	m	Grace Hills
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

LEONARD

PHILIP[1] LEONARD lived in Duxbury, Massachusetts, but there is no certainty as to the time of his arrival in America, and very little has been found of him including the dates of his birth and death.

Some writers think he may have been a brother of James Leonard who was connected with the large iron works in Monmouth, England, and who came to America and started the iron industry at Taunton, but there is no definite proof of this. On the other hand, he may have been a relative of Solomon Leonard of Duxbury.

Philip Leonard was a nailer by trade and worked as such in Duxbury. He died July 3 or 5, 1708. His wife Lydia ——— died in Duxbury, November 13, 1707. Their daughter:

PHEBE,[2] (Philip[1]), married November 6, 1694, Samuel Hills. (For descendants see Hills family.)

References

Vital Records of Duxbury
Winsor, Justin *History of Duxbury*, p. 275
Savage, III: 80

LOOMIS

Joseph Loomis	m	Mary White
Josiah Hull	m	Elizabeth Loomis
John Grant	m	Mary Hull
Thomas Filer	m	Elizabeth Grant
Moses Thrall	m	Elizabeth Filer
Moses Thrall	m	Lucy Hills
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

LOOMIS

JOSEPH[1] LOOMIS was born in county Essex, England, about 1590, and died in Windsor, November 25, 1658. While living in England he was a woolen draper, in Braintree, and being a man of middle age at the time of his migration, he may have accumulated some means before coming to America.

He came in the "Susan and Ellen" on July 17, 1638, and brought with him his wife and eight children. It is said he lived at Dorchester, but his name does not appear in the Dorchester records. However, he lived for some time in Boston.

In 1639 he moved to Windsor where he was granted twenty-one acres of land. This was situated on the south side of the Farmington River, near its mouth, on what was called "The Island." It was so named because at every freshet it became temporarily cut off from the rest of the town by the overflow of the Connecticut River. This was the Loomis "home farm."

A notable distinction is seen in several particulars in connection with the Loomis homestead, for it has remained since 1640 until the present day in continual possession of descendants of Joseph Loomis, showing thus one of the longest known terms of perpetual ownership by an American family. Part of the original house has been repaired and is in good standing; furnished with antique articles used by members of this family in several generations.

Joseph Loomis very quickly became associated with the affairs of Windsor, and exercised his ability and talents for the good of the Colony as a whole. He was a man of sterling character, possessing in a high degree those elemental qualities that make a true manhood, and he served well his day and generation.

In 1871 a plan was undertaken by various descendants who had no children, or had lost them by death, whereby a Loomis Institute was incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut, as a memorial to this worthy emigrant.

As an amply endowed academy of learning, free to all who are accepted as students, this institute is today a fine tribute to Joseph Loomis.

He married in Messing, Essex, England, on June 30, 1614, Mary, daughter of Robert and Bridget White. She was baptized August 24, 1590, in Messing and died in Windsor, August 23, 1652. She had a sister, Anna White, who married John Porter, as his first wife. (See Porter family.) Joseph and Mary Loomis had a daughter:

ELIZABETH,[2] (Joseph[1]), born in England in 1620; married May 20, 1641, Josiah Hull. (For descendants see Hull family.)

References

Stiles, Henry *History of Ancient Windsor*, II: Index
Ferris, Mary *Dawes-Gates Genealogy*, II
N. E. H. G. Register, III: 553; V: 228
Trumbull, H. J. *Memorial History of Hartford*, II: 517, 554
Manwaring, Connecticut Probate Records, I: 28–9; 135–6
Loomis, E. *Loomis Family*, 2nd edition (1875) pp. 9–11
Parish Records of Messing, England

LYMAN

Richard Lyman	m	Sarah Osborne
William Hills	m	Phyllis Lyman
John Hills	m	Jane Bushnell
Samuel Hills	m	Phebe Leonard
Samuel Hills	m	Hannah Turner
Elijah Hills	m	Grace Mariner
Reuben Bradley	m	Grace Hills
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

LYMAN

THE Lyman families in America can trace their ancestry back to the ninth and last year of the reign of King Henry V, 1422. In that year Thomas Lyman of Navistoke, county Essex, England, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Lambert, and from them the line descends to Henry, then John, and to another Henry, who was born in the parish of High Ongar and married Elizabeth ———. He was buried April 15, 1587, at Navistoke, and left six children, the third being:

RICHARD[1] LYMAN, the emigrant, who was baptized at High Ongar, October 30, 1580, and died at Hartford, in 1640. His home in England was at Norton Mandeville.

In 1629, he decided to migrate to New England and disposed of all his lands, but did not leave England until two years later. He sailed with his wife and children on the ship "Lyon", and landed at Boston in September 1631.

Richard Lyman settled first at Charlestown, then at Roxbury, where he was a freeman in 1633. As he is numbered among the first selectmen of Northampton, he must have had a residence there also. On October 15, 1635, he set out for Windsor, and in 1636 was one of the original proprietors of Hartford. His will was dated at Hartford, April 22, 1640, in which he bequeaths "to my daughter Fillis, the wife of William Hills, tenn shillings."

Richard married in England, Sarah Osborne, who outlived him. Their daughter:

PHYLLIS,[2] (Richard[1]), baptized at High Ongar, September 12, 1611, married William Hills. (For descendants see Hills family.)

References

Trumbull, *Colonial Records of Connecticut*, I: 442–444
Manwaring, *Probate Records of Connecticut*, I: 22
Savage, II: 134
Eliot, John Church Record, N. E. H. G. XXXV: 22, 241, 242

MARINER

Joseph Mariner	m	Hannah Warrener
William Mariner	m	Abigail Wells
Elijah Hills	m	Grace Mariner
Reuben Bradley	m	Grace Hills
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

MARINER

JOSEPH[1] MARINER, apparently lived the greater part of his life in Boston, where accounts of his doings are few and sporadic. Records show he was there in March, 1694, when his eldest child was born, but where he came from has not been determined by the compiler.

On a list of soldiers in Boston dated 1698, he is mentioned, "Joseph Mariner and two servants." He was a constable in Boston in 1703, but on March 13, 1704, he refused to again serve and so paid a fine in court for the privilege. He evidently could afford to be independent.

Joseph Mariner married Hannah Warrener, said by some to be a daughter of William Warrener of Springfield. This is incorrect as William's daughter, Hannah, married Thomas Noble. The Hannah who married Joseph Mariner could have been a sister, not a daughter of William of Springfield. Joseph and his wife Hannah, had among others, a son:

WILLIAM,[2] (Joseph[1]), born in Boston, July 26, 1697; died in Colchester, March 22, 1774. He removed to Colchester perhaps in early manhood, as at twenty-four years of age he married there Abigail, daughter of Ephraim Wells of Colchester. The marriage date was January 27, 1721. (See Wells family.) Their daughter:

GRACE,[3] (William,[2] Joseph[1]), was born in Colchester, June 5, 1737, and died April 28, 1807. She married June 5, 1767, Elijah Hills. (See Hills family.)

References

Boston Record Commissioner's Report, XXIX: 226
ibid, 1630–1699: 215, 233; 1700–1728: 29
Hurd, *History of New London County*, p. 391
Drake, S. G. *History and Antiquities of Boston*, p. 527
Seybolt, *Town Officials of Colonial Boston*, p. 107
N. E. H. G. Register XLIII: 188, 360; XII: 183
Vital Records of Colchester

MEEKINS

Thomas Meekins	m	Katherine Bell
John Allis	m	Mary Meekins
Ephraim Wells	m	Abigail Allis
William Mariner	m	Abigail Wells
Elijah Hills	m	Grace Mariner
Reuban Bradley	m	Grace Hills
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

MEEKINS

THOMAS[1] MEEKINS came from England to Boston about the year 1633, and died in Hatfield, December 10, 1687. After a few years he moved to Braintree, where he was living in 1641 and as late as 1660. In 1651 a highway "foure and twenty foote broad", was surveyed through his property. By 1661 he was in Hadley, where he "had liberty to place a saw mill on the East side of the river." This was built in 1662, and in 1669 he erected a second mill on the west side. This one was evidently on the Capawonk Brook and was a grist mill, and the inhabitants on the east side brought their grain across the Connecticut River to be ground. Thomas Meekins also assisted in setting up mills in other towns. His name appears in a court record where he is fined "3s, 4d. for not carrying his weights and measures to the sealer when notified." In 1670 the town of Hadley voted that "Meekins saw mill should be freed from town rate for three years."

Although apparently well to do and a man of prominence, he yet used a mark instead of his name in signing documents. He seems to have had quite a few employees or "servants" as they are called in several instances. Some of them had time for mischief in their facetious moments as this court record shows:

"Benjamin Allen and Richard Fellows were fined for coming into the yard of Thomas Meekins and cutting off

the hair of the mane and the tail of his horse, fine 30s and 15s."

Another servant sent the following interesting note to Thomas Meekins in 1676:

The address was:

"This for Louing Master Thomas Meekins living at Hatfield." Then follows a short letter beginning:

"Louing and Much respected Master

My Loue is remembered unto you and my Dame ——."

After a few common-place generalities he ends by saying:

"Hoping you are wel

Letter from your sarvant

John Sharpe

mudiriver 8 Of the 1 mo 1676."

The above letter was found in an old Meekins house in New England many years ago.

Thomas Meekins married before coming to America, Katherine Bell of London. She had a brother, Thomas Bell, who came to Roxbury about 1636 and died in 1671. In his will he bequeathed most of his possessions to "Thomas Makins my sister's son." This Thomas Meekins, Jr. was in business with his father, and it has been difficult to separate their records. Thomas Meekins, Sr., and his wife, Katherine, had a daughter:

MARY,[2] (Thomas[1]), who married 1st Nathaniel Clark, and 2nd on December 14, 1669, John Allis. She died in 1704. (For descendants see Allis family.)

References

Judd, Sylvester *History of Hadley*, pp. 15, 31–42, 77, 80–88, 94, 148, 446
N. E. H. G. Reg. X: 65, 84; IX: 91; XXI: 380; XXXVIII: 63, 436
Pope, *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 44
Boltwood, L. M. *Genealogies of Hadley Families*, p. 96
Walker, Alice G. *Historic Hadley Families*, pp. 4, 12

MINER

Thomas Miner	m	Grace Palmer
John Miner	m	Elizabeth Booth
Samuel Grant	m	Grace Miner
Samuel Grant	m	Theophyle Bartlett
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

MINER

LIEUT. THOMAS[1] MINER, who was born in county Somerset, England, April 23, 1608, and died in New London, October 23, 1690, was the son of Clement, and grandson of William Minor, of Chew-Magna. Thomas was tenth in line of descent from Henry Minor of Somerset, who died in 1359, and to whom King Edward III granted a coat-of-arms for his loyal services.

Thomas Miner came to America with Governor Winthrop and his family in the "Arbella" which was the flagship of the famous Winthrop Fleet. This ship left England early in April and landed at Salem on June 12, 1630.

From 1630 to 1640 Thomas Miner lived in Salem, Charlestown and Hingham, and then removed to Connecticut with the younger Winthrop settling in Saybrook in 1636. Shortly after, he went to New London, where he died.

Under a commission from the General Court, he was one of the founders of New London, and assisted in establishing Stonington.

Being well educated and a man of sense and integrity, he soon found his place in public affairs. Realizing that the Indians would have to be dealt with, he set about learning their language, and was considered an authority in dealings with them.

On April 23, 1634, he married in Charlestown, Grace, daughter of Walter Palmer. (See Palmer family.) Their son:

JOHN,[2] (Thomas[1]), born 1635 or 1636; died September 17, 1719, in Stratford. When a boy he acquired quite a lot of the Indian language from his father, and it was decided to educate him at "the public expense", at Hartford, that he might qualify himself for an interpreter and "to translate for those poor, lost, naked sons of Adam." All Indian deeds in this region were executed before him.

On October 14, 1658, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Booth. (See Booth family.) Their daughter:

GRACE,[3] (John,[2] Thomas[1]), born September 20, 1670; died in Windsor, April 16, 1753; married April 11, 1688, Samuel Grant. (For descendants see Grant family.)

References

Gardner, Phebe *Our Miner Ancestors*, pp. 1–15
Orcutt, *History of Stratford*, p. 1248
N. E. H. G. Register XIII: 161
Ohio Arch. and Hist. Publications, XV: 409
Conn. Hist. Library, Hartford, *Miner Pedigree* (MSS)
Wheeler, *History of Stonington*, p. 466

MOSES

John Moses	m	Mary Brown
Sgt. John Thrall	m	Mindwell Moses
Moses Thrall	m	Elizabeth Filer
Moses Thrall	m	Lucy Hills
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

MOSES

JOHN[1] MOSES, came to Plymouth from England, between the years 1630 and 1632. He was one of the earliest shipbuilders in the Plymouth Colony, and owned a shipyard at Duxbury as early as 1639. From all information obtainable and from the fact that at the time of his migration he was, and so remained, a member of the Church of England, it is apparent he did not come for the sake of religious freedom, but rather to fill the demand for men who could build ships. In his note book under date July, 1640 he wrote:

"I am not one of them in church or commonweal . . . . . some bid me begone." Although adhering strongly to the Church of England, he was not without friends, and was spoken of as "John Moses of Plymouth", in contradistinction to his eldest son John Moses of Windsor.

The name of his wife and date of his death have not been ascertained. They had a son:

JOHN,[2] (John[1]), who was born in England, probably between 1620 and 1630, died October 14, 1683. He was first in Plymouth, with his father, but moved to Windsor where he with others procured a deed to Simsbury from the Indians. This was later ratified by fuller deeds. This territory covered about one hundred square miles. Like his father, John Moses was a shipbuilder and also a miller. He was highly

successful in business and is described as a man full of enterprise and spirit. Nearly all of the earlier records of Windsor and Simsbury contribute something to the history of this man and his family. At his death he left a good sized estate. He was considered one of the socially prominent citizens of Windsor, where they had rather a unique method of determining one's social status. Those men credited with owning a family, one horse and four oxen, were of the first class. Those who possessed a family, one horse and two oxen, were of the second class, while those who had a family and one horse, but no oxen, belonged to the third class. Last of all came the single men. On the "Lists of 1675", John Moses appears in the first class.

He married on May 18, 1653, Mary Brown of Windsor, thought by some to be a descendant of Peter Brown of "Mayflower" fame. She died in Windsor, September 14, 1689, leaving a large estate. Their daughter:

MINDWELL,[3] (John,[2] John[1]), was born December 13, 1676; died January 20, 1772; married January 6, 1697, Sgt. John Thrall. (For descendants see Thrall family.)

References

Moses, Zebina *Moses Genealogy*, pp. 1–32, 44, 45, 50
Stiles, Henry *History of Ancient Windsor*, (1892) II: 509
American Ancestry, IV: 52; VIII: 83
Manwaring, *Probate Records of Connecticut*, I: 338, 489
Daughters of Founders and Patriots, XVII: 135
N. E. H. G. Register V: 229

NEWBERRY

Thomas Newberry	m	Joanne Dabinott
Hon. Daniel Clark	m	Mary Newberry
Lieut. Job Drake	m	Elizabeth Clark
Gov. Roger Wolcott	m	Sarah Drake
John Strong	m	Hepzibah Wolcott
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Crel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

NEWBERRY

THOMAS[1] NEWBERRY, was the fourth son of Richard Newberry of Exeter, Devonshire, England. He was baptized November 10, 1594, and died in Dorchester, about December 1635.

Thomas Newberry in 1625, leased for life, an estate in England called "Coweleyes", which belonged to his father-in-law. Here he thought to spend his lifetime, but the wave of Puritanism was sweeping over England with continually increasing force, and it is evident that he embraced the Puritan faith of the founders of New England and decided to join them in their new world.

He left Weymouth on April 17, 1634, the record reads, "He set saile towards the New England", and went directly to Dorchester. He was granted land in September 1634, and later had a farm of four hundred acres. This made him one of the largest landed proprietors of that place. He soon became prominent in public affairs, and on account of his wealth and social position, was invariably termed "Mr." in all records.

Nevertheless, after due consideration he sold his Dorchester holdings and resolved to join the migration to Windsor, but his very sudden death in 1635 prevented it. Having studied law in England, he was highly educated, and a man of refinement and sound integrity; had he lived he could have been a very great assistance in the founding of Connecticut.

Thomas Newberry married in England, Joanne, daughter of Christopher Dabinott. She died in England in 1629, and Thomas married Jane ——— who is thought by some, also to have been a Dabinott and a cousin of his first wife. She is the one who accompanied him to New England. Shortly after her husband's death she took the four children and removed to Connecticut, settling in Windsor.

The Newberrys had abundant means, and intermarrying with the first families of the colony, they soon became prominent people and assumed an honorable position among the first settlers of Connecticut.

The Newberry ancestry is of great antiquity, going back in a straight line for over a thousand years. This has been fully documented and proved. It has been traced through England to the Feudal Barons of France in the year 902. In the American branch we have one of the rare instances of a family which starting with a man of fortune and good estate, always retained its prestige and position in the community.

Thomas Newberry and his first wife, Joanne, had a daughter:

MARY,[2] (Thomas[1]), born in England, October 22, 1626; married June 13, 1644, the Hon. Daniel Clark and died August 29, 1688. (For descendants see the Clark family.)

References

Bartlett, J. G. *Thomas Newberry and Descendants*
Stiles, Henry *History of Ancient Windsor*, (1892) I: 516–518
Savage, II: 269
Suffolk County, Mass., Probate Records

PALMER

Walter Palmer	m	Elizabeth ———
Thomas Miner	m	Grace Palmer
John Miner	m	Elizabeth Booth
Samuel Grant	m	Grace Miner
Samuel Grant	m	Theophyle Bartlett
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

PALMER

HON. WALTER[1] PALMER, was born in London in 1585, and died in Rehoboth, November 10, 1662. He and his brother Abraham had been merchants in London and came to New England about 1628. With nine associates on June 24, 1629, they founded the town of Charlestown, where Walter resided until 1643, when he moved to Rehoboth.

He was much interested in all matters pertaining to the colony and was the first Representative to the General Court of Plymouth.

Walter Palmer was at one time accused of manslaughter, but acquitted as the following record shows:

> "On Septemb^r 28, 1630 a Jury impanneled to inquire concerning the Death of Austin Brachter. They found that the strookes given by Walter Palmer were occationally the means of the death of Austin Brachter & soe to be manslaughter. Walter Palmer to be bound in amt. of £80 for psonall appearance att the nexte Courte to be holden att Boston the 19th of Octob^r nexte to answer for the Death of Austin Brachter."
>
> "Att a Courte of Assistants holden att Boston Novumb^r 9th 1630 the Jury findes Walter Palmer not guilty of Manslaughter whereof hee stoode indicted & soe the Courte acquits him."

He married in England before 1608, Elizabeth ———, whose surname is unknown. She died in England, and Walter

came to America as a widower bringing his family with him. His daughter:

GRACE,[2] (Walter[1]), born in England about 1608; died in 1690; married April 23, 1634, Thomas Miner. (For descendants see Miner family.)

References

Young, *Chronicles of Massachusetts*, p. 377
Wheeler, *History and Genealogies of Stonington*, pp. 504–510
Savage, II: 342
Daughters of Founders and Patriots, XII: 88
Massachusetts Historical Soc. Colls, Ser. I, IX, p.
Records Court of Assistants, Mass. Bay Colony, pp. 7, 9
N. E. H. G. Register, XIII: 161–164 *Miner Pedigree*

PINNEY

Humphrey Pinney	m	_____
Samuel Pinney	m	Joyce Bissell
Sgt. John Strong	m	Mary Pinney
John Strong	m	Hepzibah Wolcott
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

PINNEY

HUMPHREY[1] PINNEY, son of John and Joanna Pinney of Broadway, Somerset, was born at an unknown date. He was one of a large family, and came to New England on the "Mary and John" in 1630, but returned the following year to England, where he had been appointed executor of his uncle's estate. This uncle left a large fortune and as Humphrey Pinney was the chief legatee, he was not a poor man when he came back and began life in Dorchester. He always was given the title "Mr.", a title of distinction and courtesy in those days.

He received land in Dorchester as early as 1633, and in 1634 was granted twenty acres more between Dorchester and Roxbury, with ten acres of meadow land beyond the Neponset River.

A little later he was one of the early settlers of Windsor, and soon owned property on the east side of the Connecticut River. He devoted much time to civic affairs, and was one who succeeded in obtaining land from the Indians for the enlargement of the town of Windsor.

It would appear that he, like many of the well-to-do Puritans, retained at least part of his estate in England, for in his will he states that his wife is to have his property "both in New England and Old England during her life," after which it was to be divided among his sons. His death occurred on August 20, 1683.

He married Mary, daughter of George Hull. (See Hull family.) Their son:

SAMUEL,[2] (Humphrey[1]), was born in Dorchester, and died probably in Ellington. After his marriage he removed to Simsbury, but left there when the town was burned by the Indians in 1676, and settled in Ellington, where he helped to survey the new town.

One of his descendants, the late Judge Benjamin Pinney, of Ellington, says in a letter dated May 24, 1850: "The homestead of Samuel Pinney, a log house, is still standing in the hands of a descendant. It has never been in other hands. The only deed is the Indian title to Samuel Pinney."

Samuel Pinney married November 17, 1665, Joyce, daughter of John Bissell of Windsor. (See Bissell family.) They had a daughter:

MARY,[3] (Samuel,[2] Humphrey[1]), born June 16, 1667; married Sgt. John Strong. (See Strong family.)

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PITKIN

Roger Pitkin	m	_____
Simon Wolcott	m	Martha Pitkin
Roger Wolcott	m	Sarah Drake
John Strong	m	Hepzibah Wolcott
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

PITKIN

MARTHA PITKIN, daughter of Roger Pitkin, was born in London, England, in 1641, and died in Windsor, October 3, 1719. She belonged to an illustrious and wealthy family in London, and was an only sister of the Hon. William Pitkin, Deputy Governor of Connecticut. He was an attorney in London and came to New England some time after 1658. He was a very influential and important man in the new colony where he was held in high esteem. He is buried in East Hartford, where there is a large table monument bearing his name.

Martha Pitkin was greatly devoted to this only brother and followed him to New England in an effort to persuade him to return with her to London. This was in 1661, when she was twenty years old. In speaking of this, one writer says:

"This girl put the Colony in a commotion. If possible, she must be detained; the stock was too valuable to be parted with. It was a matter of consultation what young man was good enough to be presented to her. Simon Wolcott of Windsor was the one decided upon. Her brother favored the proposal and the results showed they had judged worthily."

Martha Pitkin had received an unusually fine education in London, and passed it along to her children. This learning combined with her good looks and manners and a sizeable fortune, rendered her a valuable asset to the new colony. She married on October 16, 1661, Simon Wolcott, and

became the ancestress of three Governors of Connecticut, one of whom also was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. She died in Windsor on October 13, 1719. (For descendants see Wolcott family.)

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PORTER

John Porter	m	Rose
Samuel Grant	m	Mary Porter
Samuel Grant	m	Theophyle Bartlett
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

PORTER

JOHN[1] PORTER, whose date of birth has not been found, came to New England in the "Susan and Ellen", in 1638 with his brother-in-law Joseph Loomis. He came from co. Essex, England, and died in Windsor April 21, 1648.

By 1639, he was well established in Windsor, and possessing good judgment and plenty of money, he soon was an influential man in the colony, where he served as constable in 1639 and 1640, grand juror in 1643 and Deputy in 1646–1647.

John Porter was twice married, his first wife being Anna, daughter of Robert and Bridget White of Messing, England, and a sister of the wife of Joseph Loomis. She died in England, and John Porter married as his second wife and before coming to America, Rose ———. She died in Windsor about 1647. John Porter's will was drawn on April 20, 1648, evidently the day before his death. In this he mentions his six children, but no wife. Their daughter:

MARY,[2] (John[1]), was born in England in 1637 or 1638, and married May 22, 1658, Samuel Grant, of Windsor. (For descendants see Grant family.)

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STRONG

John Strong m 1st Margery Deane — John Strong m 2nd Abigail Ford

John Strong m Elizabeth Warrener — Zerubabel Filer m Experience Strong

Sgt. John Strong m Mary Pinney — Thomas Filer m Elizabeth Grant

John Strong m Hepzibah Wolcott — Moses Thrall m Elizabeth Filer

Ozias Grant m Helen Strong — Moses Thrall m Lucy Hills

William Thrall m Orel Grant

Leonard Bradley m Roxanna Thrall

Alva Bradley m Helen Burgess

Morris Bradley m Anna Leininger

STRONG

ELDER[1] JOHN STRONG, son of Richard, was born about 1605, and died in Northampton, April 14, 1699. According to tradition, he was born in Taunton, England, but research has revealed no evidence of it nor of any residence there. He may have come from the village called Chard in the same county, where there was a John Strong buried on July 14, 1613. This could have been a relative of the American emigrant.

John Strong was one of the passengers on the "Mary and John" in 1630, bringing with him his wife, Margery (Deane) Strong, and two children. He settled at Dorchester, where unfortunately his wife and infant son died soon after their landing. After making a second marriage, he moved to Hingham, then to Taunton where he was Representative from Taunton to the General Court in 1641, 1643, and 1644. A little later we find him in Windsor, but about 1659, he removed to Northampton, where he died. He was first ruling Elder of the Northampton Church for forty years.

John Strong married, as his second wife, and probably before 1635, Abigail, eldest daughter of Thomas Ford, born in England, October 8, 1619, and died July 6, 1688. The Strongs and the Fords were fellow travelers, having crossed the Atlantic on the same ship.

Elder John Strong was the father of eighteen children. The descendants of this man possessed of such a numerous family, are many and some of them have attained great

distinction, one of them being Deacon Caleb Strong who was one of the best governors Massachusetts ever had. By his first wife, Margery, he had a son:

JOHN,[2] (John[1]), born in England in 1626; died February 20, 1698. He was twice married, his first wife, Mary Clark, died in 1663 and he married, in 1664, Elizabeth Warrener. She died June 7, 1684 or 1686. Their son by the second marriage:

Sergeant JOHN,[3] (John,[2] John[1]), born December 25, 1665; died May 29, 1749. He lived in East Windsor, and married in 1686, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Joyce (Bissell) Pinney. (See Pinney family.) One of their children was:

JOHN,[4] (John,[3] John,[2] John[1]), born in East Windsor July 14, 1707; died October 1, 1793; married November 10, 1737, Hepzibah, daughter of Governor Roger and Sarah (Drake) Wolcott. (See Wolcott family.) Their daughter:

HELEN,[5] (John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John[1]), born January 22, 1740; died June 25, 1817; married June 30, 1761, Ozias Grant. (For descendants see Grant family.)

All of the above are descendants of Elder John[1] Strong by his first wife. By the second wife, Abigail Ford, there were thirteen children. Elder John[1] Strong, at the time of his decease, left 165 descendants—18 children, 114 grandchildren, and 33 great grandchildren. His eldest and youngest

child were thirty-nine years apart. The tenth child by the second wife was EXPERIENCE, from whom the members of the Bradley family have a straight line of descent, thus giving them two lines from Elder John Strong.

EXPERIENCE,[2] (John[1]), born in Windsor, baptized August 4, 1650; married May 27, 1669, Zerubabel Filer. (For descendants see Filer family.)

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THRALL

William Thrall	m	"Old Goode Thrall"
Timothy Thrall	m	Deborah Gunn
Sgt. John Thrall	m	Mindwell Moses
Moses Thrall	m	Elizabeth Filer
Moses Thrall	m	Lucy Hills
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

THRALL

WILLIAM[1] THRALL born in England in 1606, died in Windsor, August 3, 1679. He owned land in Windsor prior to 1653, and on May 11, 1671, the General Court granted to him and two others fifty acres of land apiece, for their good services in the Pequot War. In April 1674, William Thrall received his portion "on East side of the Great River, toward the Cedar Swamp." He served as a Sergeant in the above Indian War.

The name of his wife has not been found, but there is a record in Windsor which says: "Old Goode Thrall died July 30, 1676." William made his will December 18, 1678, in which he mentions his son Timothy, but does not name a wife, so in all likelihood "Old Goode Thrall" was his wife and predeceased him by three years. Their son:

TIMOTHY,[2] (William[1]), was born July 25, 1641, and died in June 1697. He married November 10, 1659, Deborah, daughter of Thomas Gunn. (See Gunn family.) Their son:

Sgt. JOHN,[3] (Timothy,[2] William[1]), born June 5, 1671; died April 18, 1732. He lived in Windsor, and married there on January 6, 1696, Mindwell, daughter of John Moses. (See Moses family.) Their son:

CAPT. MOSES,[4] (John,[3] Timothy,[2] William[1]), was born in Windsor, April 29, 1702, and died August 24, 1770. He

married February 4, 1730, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Filer. (See Filer family.) Their son:

MOSES,[5] (Moses,[4] John,[3] Timothy,[2] William[1]), born in Bolton, or Ellington, August 10, 1735; died January 13, 1806. He married May 2, 1765, Lucy Hills, who died February 27, 1826. (See Hills family.) Their son:

WILLIAM,[6] (Moses,[5] Moses,[4] John,[3] Timothy,[2] William[1]), born in Vernon, April 8, 1768; died in Vernon in March, 1851; married July 16, 1789, Orel, daughter of Ozias and Helen Grant. She was born January 28, 1766 and died January 27, 1815. (See Grant family.) Their daughter:

ROXANNA,[7] (William,[6] Moses,[5] Moses,[4] John,[3] Timothy,[2] William[1]), born in Ellington, March 27, 1791; died February 25, 1858, at her home in Brownhelm, Ohio. She is listed as one of the "Pioneer Women who came to the Western Reserve, in or before the year 1840."

She married Leonard Bradley, but the record has not been found. The early church records of Ellington were lost or destroyed by fire. However, in her father's will dated at Ellington, Connecticut, June 23, 1834, he bequeaths to "my daughter, Roxanna Bradley, one hundred dollars." For descendants of Leonard and Roxanna Bradley, see the Bradley family.

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WELLS

Hugh Wells	m	Frances ———
Thomas Wells	m	Mary Beardsley
Ephraim Wells	m	Abigail Allis
William Mariner	m	Abigail Wells
Elijah Hills	m	Grace Mariner
Reuben Bradley	m	Grace Hills
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

WELLS

HUGH[1] WELLS, son of Thomas Wells of co. Essex, England, was a descendant of Robert de Welles, of Norman origin, who lived at Rayne Hall, Essex. Hugh was a brother of Thomas Wells who later became Governor of Connecticut.

Hugh Wells came to America in 1635, in the "Globe", and was in Hartford in 1636. He removed to Wethersfield and died there about 1645. His wife was Frances ———, her surname has not been found. She died in Wethersfield, some authorities say 1678, while Sheldon gives the date 1698. One of their sons was:

THOMAS,[2] (Hugh[1]), born in England in 1620, died in Hadley in October, 1676. He went to Hadley in 1659. Having married in May, 1651, Mary, daughter of William Beardsley of Hartford. She died September 20, 1691. Their son:

EPHRAIM,[3] (Thomas,[2] Hugh[1]), born in April, 1671, married January 23, 1696, Abigail, daughter of John Allis of New London, and removed to Colchester. They had a daughter:

ABIGAIL,[4] (Ephraim,[3] Thomas,[2] Hugh[1]), born 1698,

died in Colchester, February 2, 1768. She married January 27, 1721, William Mariner. (For descendants see Mariner family.)

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Allis Genealogy, pp. 1–8

WOLCOTT

Hon. Henry Wolcott	m	Elizabeth Saunders
Simon Wolcott	m	Martha Pitkin
Roger Wolcott	m	Sarah Drake
John Strong	m	Hepzibah Wolcott
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

Hon. Henry Wolcott	m	Elizabeth Saunders
Sgt. Job Drake	m	Mary Wolcott
Lt. Job Drake	m	Elizabeth Clark
Roger Wolcott	m	Sarah Drake
John Strong	m	Hepzibah Wolcott
Ozias Grant	m	Helen Strong
William Thrall	m	Orel Grant
Leonard Bradley	m	Roxanna Thrall
Alva Bradley	m	Helen Burgess
Morris Bradley	m	Anna Leininger

WOLCOTT

HON. HENRY[1] WOLCOTT, second son of John Wolcott of Galdon Manor, Tolland, England, was baptized in the church at Lydiard St. Lawrence, in Somerset, December 6, 1578, and died in Windsor, Connecticut, May 30, 1655. He held a high position among the gentry of England, and possessed a large estate which yielded him a handsome income. When he came to America he was a man of position and means, as by the decease of his elder brother without children, he became proprietor not only of the family estate, but also owner of a mill in the same village. When he decided to join the New England emigrants, he sold £8000 worth of real estate, but retained much more, and in his will he leaves "to my son, Henry, all my lands in England." This family had lived prominently, long before they came over, and had been allied with the Puritans for some time.

The Wolcott family was one which came on the "Mary and John", and settled for a short time in Dorchester, but in 1636, Henry Wolcott joined with others, and together they undertook the settlement of Windsor. In that year he moved to Connecticut, and later became a member of the Lower House, then of the Upper House, or House of Magistrates, an office he was well fitted for, having been a magistrate in high standing in England. It is stated, "he served Connecticut with honor the rest of his life."

Henry Wolcott married in Tolland, England, January 19, 1606, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Saunders, who

was baptized in the church at Lydiard St. Lawrence, December 20, 1589, and died in Windsor, July 17, 1655. She survived her husband just five weeks. They are buried together under an arched monument of brown stone, in a cemetery in the rear of the first Congregational Church, on the northern bank of the Farmington River. In the book of death records in Windsor, after the names of Henry and his wife, Elizabeth, is written this simple and beautiful statement: "These both dyed in Hope, and ly Buried under one Tomb in Windsor." Inscribed:

> Here under lyeth the Body of Henry Wolcott sometimes a Maiestrate of this Jurisdiction who dyed ye 30th daye of May Anno Salutis 1655 Aetatis 73. Here under lyeth the body of Elizabeth Wolcott who died ye 17 day of July Anno Salutis 1655 Aetatis 73.

Their son:

SIMON,[2] (Henry[1]), born in England in 1625, died in Windsor, September 11, 1687. He was five years old when his parents came to America, and was left in England, but came at some later date with two sisters.

He spent his life in Windsor, where he followed in his father's footsteps, and became a very influential man. His advice was greatly sought and heeded, and he was known as a leader in the colony.

He married October 17, 1661, Martha, daughter of Roger Pitkin of London, and a sister of the Hon. Walter Pitkin of Connecticut. She was highly educated in England and

possessed a superior social standing. (See Pitkin family.) This was Simon Wolcott's second marriage. He owned a large tract of land in that part of Windsor known as the "Island", close to where the Loomis family lived, and it was to this farm he brought his new wife. After spending several years here they removed to Simsbury, a new town in the process of development. But fate was to return them a few years later to Windsor.

In 1675–76 their property in Simsbury was all destroyed by the Indians during King Philip's War, so the Wolcott family moved back to Windsor, and then to South Windsor, where Simon spent the remaining years of his life.

In 1686 his estate was the largest on the Windsor Town List, but was involved, and remained so till his death. On the above list he was one of six having the prefix "Mr."

Simon Wolcott and his wife, Martha Pitkin, are buried together in the old graveyard in Windsor, although at the time of Martha's death she was the widow of Daniel Clark. The stone bears the following inscription:

Here Lyes waiting For y^{e}
Resvrrection of ye iust
Mr. Simon Wolcott
Born 1625 Dyed Septr 11th 1687
also
Martha Pitkin
wife of Simon Wolcott
Born 1639 Dyed Octr 13 1719

In all other references to Martha Pitkin's date of birth the year is given as 1641.

Simon and Martha Wolcott had a son:

ROGER,[3] (Simon,[2] Henry[1]), born in Windsor, January 4, 1679, died there May 17, 1767. He grew up in Windsor, but never attended school, being educated solely by his

talented mother, and became one of the most remarkable men Connecticut has produced. In 1750 he was elected Governor, thus becoming the most important colonial official. The Governor was elected by the people in Connecticut, which regulation differed from that of Massachusetts, where the Governor was appointed by the King. Roger Wolcott served in this official capacity for four years and was conceded to have been one of the most efficient governors of early New England. This same office was filled later by his son Oliver, and then by his grandson, Oliver.

Roger Wolcott was very literary, and did much writing, both prose and poetry. He is described as having a "clear thinking mind", and his writing as "vigorous."

He married on December 3, 1702, Sarah, daughter of Lieut. Job Drake, and granddaughter of Job Drake and Mary Wolcott. She was born May 10, 1684, and died in 1747. She and her husband are buried in the old Windsor churchyard, where the inscription on their tombstone reads:

Here lyeth the Body
of the
Honble Roger Wolcott Esqre
of Windsor
Who for several Years was
Governour of the Coloney
of Connecticutt; And
Anno { died May 17th
Aetatis 89
Salutis 1767 }
Earth's highest Station ends in Here he lies
And Dust to Dust concludes her noblest Song.

In Memory of Sarah Drake
wife of Honble Roger Wolcott
Born A. D. 1684 Died A. D. 1747

Roger Wolcott and Sarah had a daughter:

HEPZIBAH,[4] (Roger,[3] Simon,[2] Henry[1]), born in East Windsor, June 23, 1717, and died November 9, 1780. She married November 10, 1737, John Strong. (See Strong family.)

The Bradley family has a second line of descent from the Hon. Henry Wolcott as follows:

Hon. HENRY[1] WOLCOTT married Elizabeth Saunders, and had a daughter:

MARY,[2] (Henry[1]), married June 25, 1646, Sgt. Job Drake. (See Drake family.)

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